REVUE SUISSE DE ZOOLOGIE 107 (3): 419-559; septembre 2000

The genus *Dianous* Leach in China (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)
261. Contribution to the knowledge of Steninae

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The genus *Dianous* Leach in China (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae). 261. Contribution to the knowledge of Steninae. - A revision of the species of *Dianous* Leach of China, including 4 new synonyms and descriptions of 36 new taxa, 10 of them from Taiwan (= T), 2 from Laos, 1 from Vietnam and 1 from the Philippine Islands, is presented: *Dianous adonis* sp. n., *D. alcyoneus* sp. n. (Laos), *D. angulifer* sp. n. (T), *D. ater* sp. n. (T), *D. atrocoeruleus* sp. n., *D. atrocyaneus* sp. n. (T), *D. atroviolaceus* sp. n., *D. biguttulus* sp. n., *D. bilunatus* Puthz, 1994 syn. n. = *D. taiwanensis* Puthz, 1971, *D. bioculatus* sp. n., *D. brevicornis* sp. n., *D. cebuensis* sp. n. (Philippine Islands), *D. coeruleovestitus* sp. n., *D. coeruleotinctus* sp. n., *D. cupreogutta* sp. n. (T), *D. cyaneocupreus* sp. n. (T), *D. dubiosus* sp. n., *D. electrigutta* sp. n. (T), *D. fauveli* sp. n. (Vietnam), *D. gemmosus* sp. n., *D. gonggamontis* sp. n., *D. grandistigma* sp. n., *D. haraldi* sp. n. (Laos), *D. inaequalis laevior* ssp. n. (T), *D. karen* Rougemont, 1981 spec. propr. (not syn. of *D. vietnamensis* Puthz), *D. lobatipes* sp. n., *D. mendax* sp. n. (T), *D. miripes* Rougemont, 1985 syn. n. = *D. latitarsis* L. Benick, 1942, *D. ocellifer* sp. n., *D. puberulus* L. Benick, 1942 syn. n. = *D. punctiventris* Champion, 1919, *D. rougemontianus* sp. n., *D. rugipennis* sp. n., *D. rugosipennis* sp. n., *D. schoenmanni* sp. n., *D. senex* sp. n., *D. septentrionalis* Naomi, 1988 syn. n. = *D. japonicus* Sawada, 1960, *D. suciniguttta* sp. n. (T), *D. suciniguttatus* sp. n., *D. succininotatus* sp. n. (T), *D. variegatus* sp. n., *D. yangae* sp. n.. Some morphological characters are discussed, and the genus is tentatively grouped. 24 first records for various species and countries, distribution tables, and a key to species are presented.

Key-words: Coleoptera – Staphylinidae – Dianous – South-East Asia - China – taxonomy – morphology – distribution.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Dianous* Leach, with (now) 200 taxa, is mainly distributed in the mountainous areas of the Oriental region. When I first revised the genus (Puthz, 1980, 1981) 17 species were known from China. Recent collections have increased species

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Manuscript accepted 29.03.2000

number considerably, a tendency which is still in progress. In this revision 78 species, 32 of them new to science, are reported from China.

This study was started in 1992 and exclusively focussed on the Taiwanese species, but later on it was extended to the whole of China, including also neighbouring countries. The constant influx of new material required a permanent extension. Besides, an unexpected impediment delayed completion of the manuscript: in 1993 and 1994 Zheng published two articles on Chinese *Dianous* in Chinese with short English summaries, but reprints and some paratypical material for comparison were not sent to me until 1998! Consequently, I had to change the manuscript several times. Fortunately, most of the species described by Zheng were found among the material at hand, but original material of four taxa (*D. acutus*, *D. alternans*, *D. bashanensis*, *D. emeiensis*) is still missing.

Although the revision of the Chinese *Dianous* is still at its beginning, I think it reasonable and necessary to fix the present state of knowledge, on which future investigations may be based. General remarks on the grouping of the species are added, and the present knowledge of their distribution is given in tables, including numerous first records.

PART I: GENERAL REMARKS

In 1981, I proposed two groups of the genus: group I, including all those species which were at first thought to belong to the genus *Stenus* Latreille (middle of frons concave, medial portion not elevated, eyes very large, without or with very short temples); group II, with species in which the frons has two distinct lateral furrows and a distinctly elevated medial portion (eyes mostly smaller, distinct temples present). This grouping works in most cases. Only few species do not exactly fit the group definitions: *D. corticicola* Puthz, *D. puthzi* Lundgren, *D. naicus* Puthz, *D. smetanai* Puthz have more or less elevated medial portions of the frons and/or distinct temples. The latter two seem to be intermediate between both groups.

Species of group I, about 30 % of all *Dianous*, represent a close complex (large, *Stenus*-like eyes, tarsal structure simple, structure of sternum 9 and of the aedeagus rather uniform, sculpture of the exosceleton also rather uniform). The following are the taxa of group I (distribution only given for species which are not listed in table 1):

amicus Puthz: Borneo
araeocerus (L. Benick): Borneo
aurichalceus (Champion)
baliensis Rougemont: Bali
benicki Puthz: Philippine Islands
bhotius Rougemont
bhutanensis Rougemont
boops Puthz: Borneo
bracteatus (Champion)
burckhardti Puthz: Borneo
carinipennis (Bernhauer)
cebuensis sp. n.: Philippine Islands
concretus Puthz: Borneo
corticicola (Puthz)
cupreoaeneus (Champion)
cyaneovirens (Cameron)
dajak Puthz: Borneo
davaomontium (Puthz): Philippine Islands
flavicoxatus (L. Benick): Sumatra
fluctivagus Puthz

haraldi sp. n.
hirsutus Rougemont
hygrobius (L. Benick): Java
inconspicuus Rougemont
iridicolor (Scheerpeltz)
jaechi Puthz: Ceram
javanicola Puthz: Java
kinabalumontis Puthz: Borneo
lahu Rougemont
lasti Puthz
lividus (L. Benick): Philippine Islands
loebli Rougemont
loeblianus Puthz : Borneo
martensi Rougemont
meo Rougemont
nagamontium Puthz
nepalensis Rougemont
niger Rougemont
nigrovirens (Fauvel)
nilgiriensis Puthz
nokrekensis Puthz
philippinus Puthz: Philippine Islands
pykaranus (Cameron)
reformator Rougemont
rougemonti Puthz: Borneo
saxicola (Puthz): Philippine Islands
schillhammeri Puthz: Sumatra
semicoeruleus (Cameron): Malaysia
shan Rougemont
siberutensis Puthz: Siberut
striatellus (L. Benick): Java, Bali
sulcipennis Puthz
tiomanensis Puthz: Tioman
tonkinensis (Puthz)
uncinipenis Puthz
viridicupreus Rougemont
viriditinctus (Champion)
wittmeri Rougemont
yao Rougemont

About 70% of the *Dianous* belong to group II with a variety of morphological types and probably also monophyletic complexes, which are here tentatively distinguished. Some of the morphological characters which are used in defining species complexes need some explanation and comments, respectively:

(a) The tarsal shoe (figs 1-6): this very peculiar character has been described by Rougemont (1985: p. 136 nota 2) who states that there are several species which have such "soles" and that this character is more or less developed in different species. The tarsal shoe consists of densely set, long setae, which in some species are modified into willow-like leaves (figs 3, 5). These setae are found on all tarsal segments or on the distal ones. The tarsal shoe can be best seen in tarsi, which are free of mounting glue, and should be observed in ventral aspect of the protarsi and in lateral aspect of the last tarsal segment of meso- and of metatarsi (as in figs 1, 4). In species which have a weak tarsal shoe one finds a thin setaceous sole which is longer than half the length of tarsal segment 5. For functional analysis I refer to my friend Rougemont: "It may be assumed that the structure is functional, increasing the tarsus' resistance to the surface tension of water, and possibly also increasing the animal's bouyancy by trapping air between the sole, the setae and the tarsus".

(b) Structure of tarsal segment 4: most species have "simple tarsi" without any lobes. In few species tarsal segment 4 is asymmetrically lobed (fig. 7), in other very deeply bilobed (figs 8, 9). Intermediate forms occur between these three character states (figs 10-12, 139-142, 219, 220). In some species segment 3, too, is bilobed. For grouping the species, this character is of much more restricted value than in the genus *Stenus* Latreille.

(c) Female sternum 8: The outline of the female sternum 8 is an important taxonomic character and requires description. Usually this sternum has an evenly rounded posterior margin, but in some groups there are emarginations of different depth (figs 47, 48, 76, 77, 79, 80, and variability: figs 61-67), in others the medioposterior portion is elongated and more or less projecting (e. g. figs 88, 93-98, 193-199).

(d) Sternum 9: The outline of this sternum, including apicolateral brush (length, strength), is also an important character, which should be described. Posterior margin of this sternum can be acute laterally (with a distinctly proment "tooth": figs 50, 90, 95, 99, 100, 116, 118-120, 135, 136, 138, 150, 204-208, 237), serrate (figs 75, 78, 91, 96, 117, 229-233) or smooth (without cuticular fringes: figs 42, 43, 53). This character is of restricted value for species grouping, since there are intermediate forms. In the males of numerous species, sternum 9 has peculiar cuticular structures apicoventrally: the most usual type is represented by apically spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae (= asacl; figs 13-18) which can be seen even by higher light-microscopical magnifications. Additionally, there are areas with glandular openings (figs 16, 18). Similar cuticular characters are widely distributed in arthropods (e. g. in Isopoda (Eisenbeis & Wichard, 1985: 125), Plecoptera (Kapoor, 1997), Trichoptera (Wichard *et al.*, 1995: 201). In *Dianous*, they are specific not only for single species but also for species complexes. Number, density and distribution of these cuticular structures might be also of taxonomic value and should be studied carefully. Narrow cuticular protuberances on sternum 9 and at the actual posterior margin of that sternum render it fimbriate (fig. 14). In *Dianous* gemmosus sp. n. there is a field of fine cuticular spines apicomedially (fig. 117).

(e) Aedeagus: Compared to *Stenus* Latreille, the aedeagi of *Dianous* are much more uniform both in outline and in internal structure. Nevertheless some "types" can be distinguished: (1) Species which have two groups of parameral setae (groups which differ in their setal strength and groups which are placed on different portions of the parameres; this is an easy observable character: figs 82, 83). (2) Species with an entire outline of the anterior median lobe, which in most cases is narrowed triangularly (e. g. figs 38-40, 74, 177-181, 209-214) . (3) Species which have an excavated anterior portion of the median lobe (figs 19, 121-130, 143, 144). (4) Species with a basally case-like internal sac (figs 39, 40, 44-46, 69) or with a distally nightcap-like internal sac (fig. 113) or with membranous structures densely set with chitinous tufts (fig. 70).

(f) It should be noted that in some species the outline of tergum 10 differs between male and female; in those cases, the female tergum is distinctly triangular, not or much less so in the males (figs 71-73, 200, 201).

(g) Pubescence: Numerous species are characterized by special arrangement of the pubescence, especially that of the elytra, forming whirls or other patterns (fig. 20). Some species have very long pubescence, which can be erect (figs 21, 22) or curved and/ or more or less recumbent (figs 23, 24).

(h) Sculpture of the exosceleton: Besides a punctation of differing strength and density, numerous species have areas in which the sculpture is rugose, coalescent or vorticose (figs 25-28). The microsculpture may be more or less distinct and was found to be of diagnostic value.

Proposed species complexes of group II (? = one of both sexes missing or has to be verified by more material):

(1) *calceatus*-complex: mostly relatively small eyes, temples at least 1/2 the length of eye, tarsi (mostly) with a distinct tarsal shoe (setae willow-like broadened in *, figs 3, 5) (missing in #), segment 1 of metatarsi (mostly) much longer than the combined length of segments 2-4, segment 4 simple or asymmetrical. Sternum 9 (mostly) serrate or smooth apicolaterally, lacking apically spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae. Male: median lobe narrowed conically (broadly rounded in *D. gregarius*), apex rounded, internal structures membranous with tufts and a case-like structure basally, setae of parameres uniform, arranged equally. Female: Sternum 8 broadly rounded or (mostly) emarginate apically. Sculpture of exosceleton mostly fine and dense (not coarse and rugose). Coloration variable: unicolorous, metallic and/ or with yellowish spots on elytra.

adonis sp. n.
* *arachnipes* Puthz
alternans Zheng
annandalei Bernhauer
# *assamensis* Cameron
bifoveifrons Champion
# *brevitarsis* Puthz
caeruleonotatus Champion
* *calceatus* Puthz
# *camelus* Puthz
cameronianus Jarrige
chetri Rougemont
coeruleomicans Puthz
coeruleotinctus sp. n.
coeruleovestitus sp. n.
consors Cameron
convexifrons Puthz
cyanogaster Champion
elegantulus Zheng
fauveli sp. n.
flavoguttatus Puthz
* *gracilipes* Champion
gregarius Rougemont
inaequalis Champion
inaequalis laevior ssp. n.
kabakovi Puthz
* *latitarsis* L.Benick
malayanus Cameron
margaretae Rougemont
* *moritai* Naomi
# *nigrocyaneus* Puthz
obliquenotatus Champion
obscuroguttatus Cameron
? *pallitarsis* L. Benick
ponticus Fagel
punctiventris Champion
robustus Cameron
scabricollis Champion
schoenmanni sp. n.
* *sichuanensis* Puthz
siwalikensis Cameron
srivichaii Rougemont
tumidifrons Puthz
versicolor Cameron

(2) *yunnanensis*-complex: similar to the *calceatus*-complex, tarsal shoe thin, segment 1 of metatarsi as long as or slightly less long than the combined length of segments 2-4, sternite 9 rounded apicolaterally. Male: internal structures of aedeagus different: no case-like structure basally, but with spinulose, membranous or strongly sclerotized tube (figs 70, 74). Female: sternum 8 emarginate apically.

acuminifer Puthz
angulifer sp. n.
uniformis Zheng
yunnanensis Puthz

(3) *lobigerus*-complex: large eyes, temples less than 1/2 the length of eye, without tarsal shoe, tarsal segment 4 very deeply bilobed (figs 8, 9), sternum 9 with a long tooth apicolaterally (one exception: rounded-serrate in *D. spiniventris*), no spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae apicomedially. Male: Apical portion of median lobe broadly lanceolate or narrowly triangular with ventral pubescence, internal sac with a moderately broad, long, sclerotized tube (some species have an strongly sclerotized expulsion mechanism distally: *), parameres with one group of uniform setae. Female: sternum 8 broadly rounded or with a rounded projection apicomedially. Sculpture mostly coarse, well-defined or rugose. Coloration: black or metallic, some species have elytral spots.

azureus Champion
* *bimaculatus* Cameron
cribrarius Champion
cruentatus L. Benick
* *flavoculatus* Puthz
* *hainanensis* Puthz
lobigerus Champion
luteoguttatus Champion
* *siamensis* Rougemont
spiniventris Puthz
* *strabo* Puthz

(4) *aereus-andrewesi*-complex: eyes large, temples less than 1/2 the length of eyes, without tarsal shoe, tarsal segment 4 simple, sternum 9 serrate apicolaterally (2 exceptions: *), with spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae or spines. Male: median lobe narrowed conically, apex not emarginate, apical portion densely set with long setae and/or ventral ridges (+), internal sac with coarse tufts basally, parameres with two groups of setae of different strength. Female: sternum 8 roundly prominent apicomedially. Sculpture of the exosceleton variable, mostly with rugose areas. Coloration: metallic, no yellowish spots on elytra.

+ *aeneus* Cameron
+ *aereus* Champion
+ *andrewesi* Cameron
? *brevicornis* sp. n.
+ *championi* Cameron
? *cupreoviolaceus* Puthz
? *femoralis* Cameron
+ *frater* Cameron
+ *gracilis* Puthz
+ *karen* Rougemont
+ *minor* Champion
+ ? *radiatus* Champion
+ *rougemontianus* sp. n.
+ *ruginosus* Zheng
? *rugipennis* sp. n.
? *rugosipennis* sp. n.
+ *vietnamensis* Puthz
+ *viridipennis* Cameron
+ * *violaceus* Puthz

(5) *ocellatus*-complex: eyes large, temples less than 1/2 the length of eye, without tarsal shoe, tarsal segment 4 (mostly) shortly bilobed, sternum 9 serrate or acute apicolaterally with spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae apicomedially. Male: Median lobe more or less triangularly narrowed, rounded apically, densely pubescent apicoventrally (figs 85, 177-181), internal sac with a nightcap-like distal portion, parameres with one group of uniform setae. Female: sternum 8 rounded, mostly projecting apicomedially. Sculpture variable, moderately coarse, punctation well-defined or rugose. Coloration: most species have elytral spots.

alcyoneus sp. n.
atrocoeruleus sp. n.
distigma Champion
emarginatus Zheng
grandistigma sp. n.
luteolunatus Puthz
luteostigmaticus Rougemont
ocellatus Cameron
(incl. *acutus* Zheng)
ocellifer sp. n.
oculatipennis Puthz
variegatus sp. n.
verticosus Eppelsheim
? *psilopterus* L. Benick

(6) *chinensis*-complex: large eyes, temples less than 1/2 the length of eye, without tarsal shoe, tarsal segment 4 simple to moderately bilobed (figs 9-11, 139-142), sternum 9 serrate or acute apicolaterally with spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae. Male: apical portion of median lobe broad, emarginate, internal sac with a nightcap-like distal portion (fig. 113), parameres with two groups of setae of different strength. Female: sternum 8 roundly prominent apicomedially. Sculpture of the exosceleton variable. Coloration: metallic, mostly with yellowish spots on elytra.

aequalis Zheng
atrocyaneus sp. n.
atroviolaceus sp. n.
banghaasi Bernhauer
bashanensis Zheng
bioculatus sp. n.
chinensis Bernhauer
cyaneocupreus sp. n.
dubiosus sp. n.
emeiensis Zheng
gemmosus sp. n.
gonggamontis sp. n.
hammondi Rougemont
hummeli Bernhauer
senex sp. n.
socius Zheng
subtortuosus Champion
subvorticosus Champion
taiwanensis Puthz
tortuosus Champion
tortus Cameron
yangae sp. n.
yoshidai Naomi

(7) *coerulescens*-complex: eyes large, temples less than 1/2 the length of eye, without tarsal shoe, tarsal segment 4 simple or bilobed (*), sternum 9 rounded-serrate, or acute apicolaterally, spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae present apicomedially. Male: Apical portion of median lobe more or less triangularly narrowed, internal sac distally simple or pointed (#, figs 209, 218, 220), parameres with one group of uniform setae. Female: sternum 8 rounded or slightly projecting apicomedially. Sculpture: punctation mostly well-defined. Coloration: unicolorous, metallic and/ or with elytral spots.

Some species (see below) are close to group I of the genus by their general habitus, one of them (*D. puthzi*) has thin tarsal shoes and resemble *D. malayanus* Cameron, but the internal structure of the aedeagus and the 8th sternum of the female do not fit the definition of the *calceatus*- complex.

# *amamiensis* Sawada
ater sp. n.
* *cameroni* Champion
chalybaeus Le Conte

coerulescens Gyllenhal
(with ssp. *anatolicus* Korge and ssp. *elegans* Khnzorian)
cupreogutta Puthz
cupreostigma Puthz
#* *electrigutta* sp. n.
freyi L. Benick
gongen Watanabe
iwakisanus Watanabe
japonicus Sawada
# *klapperichi* L. Benick
* *lobatipes* sp. n.
* *mendax* sp. n.
morimotoi Naomi
nitidulus Le Conte
shibatai Sawada
#* *sucinigutta* sp. n.
#* *suciniguttatus* sp. n.
#* *sucininotatus* sp. n.
* *sulcatipennis* Puthz
viridicatus Naomi

near *Dianous* group I:
naicus Puthz
puthzi Lundgren
smetanai Puthz

Concerning the ecology of *Dianous*-species (Puthz, 1981: 91 f.), there is only little supplementary information: G. M. de Rougemont published some substantial observations in 1985; e. g. concerning *Dianous robustus* Cameron: "...was found clinging to and moving over a vertical rock face down which ran a steady film of water, some of the insects 'up to their knees' in the water, while 2 exx. were seen totally submerged." New records confirm the published data according to which several *Dianous* species occur together in the same habitat (see also Puthz, 1988: 633), sometimes in large numbers (figs 29, 30).

Most *Dianous* are steneceous and belong to the bryomadicolous fauna (Vaillant, 1955). There are, however, some exceptions: *D. corticicola* Puthz (Vietnam) was found by sifting bark of tree, *D. concretus* Puthz (Borneo), remarkable species by the concrescent elytra, by sifting dead leaves and dry mosses in open forest (Puthz, 1988: 638), and some of the new described Taiwanese species (*D. sucininotatus*, *D. electrigutta*, *D. ater*) were found in soaking wet moss growing on rotten wood around small ponds in a coniferous forest, by sifting moss and debris on a forest seapage, by sifting of wet moss on large fallen trees in an *Abies*-forest and in tufts of *Carex* at swampy edge of a small lake. Since there are no records from exclusively dry habitats, it can be assumed that species, which do not live in or near torrents, on rocks in running waters, at sprays of waterfalls etc. nevertheless need a wet or humid environment as is provided by mosses and humus in humid forests. – The genus occurs from lower elevations to nearly the alpine zone: a Taiwan locality below of Yushan main Peak (3650 m) is the highest hitherto known locality (see below: *D. sucinigutta* sp. n.).

The distribution of species is shown in three tables: (1) a table which lists all the *Dianous* species of the Oriental region except those which are restricted to Malaysia and the Sunda-Archipelago, (2) a table showing the distribution of all species known from China including neighbouring countries, (3) a distribution table of the Taiwanese species according to Taiwanese provinces.

Table 1 is divided into 13 columns for the respective countries; India is listed in three columns, since there is a (relictal) special *Dianous*-fauna found in the South

Indian mountains and some differences between the Assam-fauna and that of the rest of northwest India. Aside from records given in the taxonomic section of this article, the following first records are included:

Dianous aereus Champion: Burma: 23 ♂♂, 28 ♀♀: Myanmar, Mandalay Division, 8 km E Piyin Oo Lwin, 1070 m, 22°03.523‘ N 96°31.956‘E, Pwe Kauk Wf., 19. X. 1998, Schillhammer (20) (NHMW, cP).

Dianous bimaculatus Cameron: Nepal: 1 ♂: env. Shivalaya, banks of Kimti Khola. 2. V. 1993, A. Kleeberg (cP).

Dianous cribrarius Champion: Nepal: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Annapurna Reg., env. Biretanthi, 1200 m, Bhurungdi Khola, 4. X. 1992, A. Weigel (Naturhistorisches Museum Erfurt, cP). Laos: 1 ♀: Prov. Lg. Nam Tha ca. 5 km S Muang Sing, 650 m, Huay Giuom river, 10. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (21) (NHMW).

Dianous hammondi Rougemont: N. India: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Khasi Hills (IRSnB, MHNG).

Dianous hirsutus Rougemont: Vietnam: 1 ♀ (cf. det.), 40 km NW An Khe Buon Luoi, 620- 750 m, 14°10‘ N, 108°30‘ E, 28. III.- 12. IV. 1995, Pacholatko & Dembicky (NHMW).

Dianous kabakovi Puthz: Laos: 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12./ 13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW, cP); 1 ♂, Bolikhamsai prov., Ban-Nape- Kaow- Nua- Pass, 18. IV. – 1. V. 1998, Jendek & Sausa (coll. Hromádka).

Dianous lobigerus Champion: Nepal: 1 ♂, env. Shivalaya, banks of Kimti Khola, 2. V. 1993, A. Kleeberg (cKleeberg).

Dianous minor Champion: Laos: 8 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12./13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW, cP); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 30 km NW Lg. Nam Tha, 800 m, 16./18. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (28, 30) (NHMW, cP).

Dianous obliquenotatus Champion: Thailand: 1 ♀, Sob Pong, 24. XII. 1989, H. Malicky (cP); 1 ♀, Doi Inthanon, Bang Khun Klang, 98°32‘E, 18°32‘N, 900 m, 6. I. 1990, Chantaramongkoi & Malicky (MHNG).

Dianous scabricollis Champion: Laos: 1 ♂, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12./13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW): This specimen is distinguished from N. Indian specimens (types) by the in general dark Prussian- blue colour, elytral band sky-blueish, posteriolateral quarters of elytra strongly aeneous; aedeagus similar to that of the type series.

Dianous siamensis Rougemont: Vietnam: 1 ♀, 12 km N Dalat, Lang Bian, 28.- 30. IV. 1994, Pacholatko & Dembicky (NHMW); 1 ♀, 16 km N Dalat- Ankroat, 1400 m, 12°05‘N, 108°24‘ E, 15. IV. 1995, Pacholatka & Dembicky (NHMW).

Dianous siwalikensis Cameron: Vietnam: 1 E, Tonkin: Kao- Bang (IRScNB).

Dianous srivichaii Rougemont: Laos: 17 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12./13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW, cP). Burma: 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀: Myanmar, Mandalay Division, 8 km E Piyin Oo Lwin, 1070 m, 22°03.523‘ N 96°31.956‘E, Pwe Kauk Wf., 19. X. 1998, Schillhammer (20) (NHMW, cP).

Dianous strabo Puthz: Thailand: 1 ♂, Phetchanban Prov., Nam Nao N.P., 24. XI. 1995. Zettel (22) (NHMW).

Dianous yunnanensis Puthz: Nepal: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Sindhupalchowk District, Dolalghat, Sunkoski, 7. XI. 1993, Moog & al. (NHMW, cP).

Table 2 lists the occurence of *Dianous* species in 26 main administrative units of China (mostly provinces, indicated by letters) and in 8 adjacent countries (number). The following 6 biogeographic units are recognized (separated by #):

Biogeographic unit 1

(1) N. INDIA, Kashmir; (2) NEPAL, BUTHAN; (A) Sichuan; (3) VIETNAM, LAOS, BURMA, THAILAND; (B) Yunnan; (C) Guizhou

Biogeographic unit 2
(D) Guangxi; (E) Guangdong + Hongkong + Hainan; (F) Fujian; (G) Taiwan; (4) Riuku-Islands & other Japanese Islands

Biogeographic unit 3
(H) Hunan; (I) Hubei; (J) Jiangxi; (K) Zhejiang + Shanghai

Biogeographic unit 4
(L) Jiangsu; (M) Anhui; (N) Henan; (O) Shaanxi; (P) Shanxi; (Q) Shandong; (R) Hebei + Beijing + Tianjin; (S) Liaoning

Biogeographic unit 5
(5) Japan (main country); (6) Korea; (T) Jilin; (U) Heilongjiang; (7) Russia E of 120°E

Biogeographic unit 6
(V) Tibet; (W) Quinghai; (X) Gansu + Ninxia Hui; (Y) Xinjiang Uighur; (Z) Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia); (8) Mongolia

There are two well-founded proposals for dividing China into major biogeographical regions, that of Takhtajan (1986) and that of Jäch & Li (1995). Since China has an extremely complicated topography and orography the limits of distinguished regions in both proposals are more or less arbitrary and do not work exactly to classify each individual locality. Therefore, in my table 1 prefer to use the exactly defined political borders of the provinces (or administrative units) and arranging these units according to the aforementioned biogeographical concepts as much as possible. Except for the South China Region and for Sichuan (which should belong to three different zoogeographical regions), most of the other proposed regions in Jäch & Li fit to some degree the complexes of administrative units used in my table. This table will be used also in a series of papers in preparation on the Chinese *Stenus*-fauna and consequently takes into consideration the adjacent Palaearctic areas, from which no *Dianous* has hitherto been reported.

The genus *Dianous* is of Northern Oriental origin and has its distribution centre in the mountainous areas between the Palaearctic and the Oriental regions south of 31°northern latitude as can be seen from map 1 (fig. 31 a). Few species occur either in Europe, in the Caucasus and in the Altai mountains (*D. coerulescens* with subspecies) or in North America (*D. chalybeaus* Lec. and *D. nitidulus* Lec.). Today there is a considerable distance between the Altai population of *D. coerulescens* and its main range in Europe and the Caucasus, and also between the East Asian *Dianous* and those of North America (compare map 1 in Puthz, 1981). Since all my hypotheses to explaining these disjunctions are highly speculative, I only present the facts, new records might bring light into the matter. Regarding group- and species- diversity, the distribution centre of *Dianous* seems a major centre both of speciation and of the preservation of ancient forms.

A comparison of map 1 (fig. 31 a) with map 3 in my first revision of the genus in 1981 shows a considerable increase of knowledge concerning species numbers of different countries and areas, especially for China. Furthermore the distribution area of group II now also includes Sumatra and Java, the South Japanese islands and Japan. It may be noted that group II does not transgress Wallace's line (sensu Huxley). *Dianous jaechi* Puthz from Ceram extends the range of the species of group I eastward to Lydekker's line (no *Dianous* has been reported from New Guinea!).

Map 2 (fig. 31 b) shows the distribution of *Dianous* in China according to administrative units of that country. Most species are known from Southern Sichuan and from Yunnan, areas which are close to Assam and to Nepal/ Northwest India and which belong to the centre of evolution of the genus. The number of species decreases from southern to northern China and from the west to the east, showing that *Dianous* is mainly an Oriental element.

Six *Dianous* are reported from Hainan, 5 of them endemic, 1 of them (*D. punctiventris*) is widespread in the central range of the genus and also known from Vietnam, Yunnan and Burma. The Hainan species belong to three different complexes of group II of the genus, which indicates that at least three different ancestors lived in the larger SE-Indochinese area, from which Hainan now is separated as an island. Close relatives have been recorded from Vietnam, which supports close relationships between Hainan and the mainland fauna. I would also exspect a species of group I of the genus, but as in the much better known Taiwan none has hitherto been found.

Apart from 1 species (*D. luteoguttatus*), the remaining 14 *Dianous* from Taiwan are endemic (not counting *D. dubiosus*, for which the record needs confirmation). Most of the species occur in the warm temperate mixed forest zone (800-2000 m) and in the cool temperate coniferous forest zone (1900-2800 m), some (*D. electrigutta*, *D. sucininotatus*, *D. sucinigutta*) also or mainly in the cold temperate coniferous forest zone (2600-3000 m) and/ or in the subalpine coniferous forest zone (3000-3600 m). *D. sucinigutta* has been found from 1660 m up to 3650 m. The Taiwanese species belong to five different complexes of group II of the genus and have mostly strong affinities to the mailand fauna or to the fauna of the southern Japanese islands. This phenomenon is shown in the following closely related species: *D. arachnipes* – *D. moritai* (Amami-Ôshima); *D. sucinigutta* – *D. freyi* (Fujian), *D. amamiensis* (Amami, Nansei); *D. inaequalis laevior* – *D. inaequalis* (Sichuan, Yunnan); *D. atrocyaneus* – *D. yoshidai* (Iriomote); *D. taiwanensis* – *D. banghaasi* (Fujian). Of special interest is *D. luteoguttatus* Champion because of its wide range (Western Himalaya/ Nepal – Taiwan) and the broad disjunction between these areas. This species is an example of the strong connection between the old Himalayan fauna and the fauna of Taiwan. Although many Taiwanese *Dianous* occur at high elevations, no Palaearctic element was found, as e. g. in the genus *Stenus* Latreille; this is explained by the Oriental origin of *Dianous*. However, it is worth noting that the most common Taiwanese species, *D. taiwanensis*, reported from 1600 m up to 2600 m, is closely related to several Northeastern Chinese species which also occur at high elevations (e. g. *D. gonggamontis*) and which in their general habitus resemble the *Dianous* of the northern hemisphere. - Two complexes of group II of the genus have not been reported from Taiwan (*aereus-andrewesi-* complex; *ocellatus*-complex); the former, however, is known from Hainan. This indicates a different faunal history and supports published data that the Taiwanese fauna is of greater age and has fewer Oriental elements than the fauna of Hainan. The high species number of Taiwan in relation to the adjacent mainland provinces of China seems to be striking. I would exspect many more species to occur in Fujian and Zhejiang than are now known; future collecting may be hoped to fill the gap.

In the descriptions the following abbreviations are used:

acam :	antecoxal area of metasternum
asacl :	apically spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae
adE :	average distance between eyes
alS :	apicolateral setae of parameres
amS :	apicomedial setae of parameres
AT :	allotype
HT :	holotype
lE:	eye length
lEl:	length of elytra
lP:	length of pronotum
lS:	length of suture
lTe:	length of temples
PM :	proportional measurements
PT :	paratype(s)
wEl :	greatest width of elytra
wH:	width of head
wP :	width of pronotum

BMNH:	British Museum, Natural History, London (now: The Natural History Museum, London)
FMCh:	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
cP:	coll. Puthz
cR:	coll. de Rougemont
cS:	coll. Smetana
IRScNB:	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles
MHNG :	Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève
MM:	Museo civico di Storia naturale, Milano
MNHNP:	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
NHMB:	Naturhistorisches Museum Basel
NHMW:	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien
USNM:	United States National Museum, now known as National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.
ZMB:	Museum für Naturkunde (der Humboldt-Universität) Berlin

My thanks are due to all colleagues and institutions which provided their material for study. Above all, I am deeply indebted to Dr. Ales Smetana who contributed a major portion of the material, especially from Taiwan, and who revised the major portion of my English descriptions and key. Warm thanks are also due to my friend Guillaume de Rougemont, who generously left his material from China at my disposal, and to Andreas Pütz and Michael Schülke who provided their Chinese material for study. I thank Dr. O. Betz (Kiel) for the REM-photographs and last but not least Volker Assing for correcting the English text of the introduction and of the general remarks.

PART II: TAXONOMY AND FAUNISTICS

Dianous yao Rougemont

Dianous yao Rougemont, 1981a: 330 ff. figs.; 1981b: 359; 1983: 18

Distribution. This species, previously known from Burma and Thailand, occurs also in China: Guizhou: 6 specimens Huangguoshu, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (Rougemont i. l., cR). New to China.

Comments. The ♀ recorded by L. Benick (1942) as "*Stenus cf. assamensis* Cameron" from Kambaiti, 2000 m, 1./6. VI. 1934, Malaise (Museum Stockholm) belongs to *D. yao*.

Dianous cebuensis sp. n.

Type Material. Holotype (♀): Philippine Islands: Cebu: S Badian Matutinao, Kawasan Falls, 2-50 m, 23.- 24. II. 1997, H. Zettel (116) (coll. Zettel in NHMW).

PM of HT: wH: 38.5; aE: 22; wP: 28.4; lP: 32; wEl: 37; lEl: 41; lS: 34.

This new species belongs to group I of the genus and resembles closely *D. saxicola* (Puthz) and *D. tonkinensis* (Puthz). It is remarkable by the sparsely punctate frons.

Strongly shining, black with dark bluish-olivaceous reflection, frons moderately coarsely, sparsely punctate, punctation of the pronotum coarse, dense, slightly confluent, elytral punctation (except on sides and near posterior margin) very coarse and transversely confluent, abdomen very finely and sparsely punctate. Pubescence of the fore parts indistinct, distinct and recumbent on the abdomen. Antennae reddish brown, club infuscate, maxillary palpi reddish yellow, segment 3 infuscate, legs reddish yellow, kees narrowly blackish, tarsi slightly infuscate. Clypeus and labrum dark-metallic, sparsely pubescent.

Length: 4.0 - 4.5 mm (fore parts: 2.4 mm).

Male: unknown.

Female: Sternite 8 somewhat triangularly projecting apically (about as in fig. 198). Valvifer serrate apically, apical brush thin. Tergite 10 subtriangular.

Head broader than elytra, frons moderately deeply impressed in anterior half, punctation moderately coarse and sparse, diameter of punctures about as large as basal cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices at least as large as diameters of punctures, mostly somewhat larger. Antennae slender, the last segment extends beyond the posterior margin of the pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments nearly 1.5 x as long as broad. Shape of pronotum as in the related species; punctation coarse and dense, slightly confluent transversely on about middle, diameter of punctures about as large as apical cross section of antennal segment 2, interstices nearly half as wide as diameters of punctures. Elytra subquadrate, longer than broad, punctation very coarse and very dense (except on the declining side portions and a narrow area posterio(and) -laterally, where the punctures become extinct), forming long transverse rugae. Abdomen as in the related species; punctation of paratergites very fine and extremely sparse, punctation of tergites very fine and sparse, interstices often twice as large as diameters of punctures. Legs very slender, metatarsi 3/4 as long as metatibiae, segment 1 distinctly longer than segments 2-4 combined, much longer than segment 5. The whole body lacks groundsculpture.

Comments. *Dianous cebuensis* is easy to identify by the moderately coarse and sparse punctation of the frons. In my key to the species of group I it has to be placed at couplet # 26 (25): From *D. tonkinensis* (Puthz) it is distinguished by the much finer and sparser punctation of the frons, nearly extinct punctation of the outer border- areas of the elytra and by the much sparser abdominal punctation; from *D. saxicola* (Puthz) by the same characters.

Dianous haraldi sp. n.

Type materal. Holotype (♂): N Laos: Prov. Lg. Nam Tha. ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12./ 13. VI. 1996, Harald Schillhammer (25) (NHMW).

PM of HT: wH: 32; aE: 28; wP:25.5; lP: 26; wEl: 34.5; lEl: 37; lS: 30.

This new species belongs also to group I of the genus, where it is the sister species of *D. meo* Rougemont, to which it is very similar so that a full description is not necessary.

Moderately shining, black with dark purple reflection, frons moderately finely and very densely punctate, punctation of the pronotum coarse, very dense, strongly confluent, elytral punctation yet coarser, arranged into long rugae, punctation of the abdomen very fine and very dense. Pubescence of the fore parts indistinct, that of the abdomen dense and recumbent. Antennae black with some metallic reflection. Maxillary palpi with the first segment and bases of segments 2 and 3 reddish yellow, rest dark brown. About basal third of the femora reddish yellow, rest black with some metallic reflection, tibiae blackish brown, tarsi dark brown. Clypeus and labrum black with metallic reflection, sparsely pubescent.

Length: 3.4 – 3.9 mm (fore parts: 2.1 mm).

Male: Sternite 8 with a triangular notch in about posterior fifth. Sternite 9 with a small tooth apicolaterally, apicolateral brush moderately strong. Tergite 10 rounded. Aedeagus with a triangularly narrowed median lobe (fig. 240) which has a moderately strongly sclerotized expulsion mechanism as also has *D. meo*.

Female: unknown.

Head, antennae and pronotum almost similar to those of *D. meo* (punctation of the frons yet finer than that of the pronotum; on the pronotum the punctures are only well-defined on the actual middle, on the rest of surface punctures are confluent into long transverse rugae). Sculpture of elytra generally similar to that of *D. meo*, but coarser and stronger on anterior half, rugae nearly as broad as antennal segment 2. Abdomen similar to that of *D. meo*, finely and very densely punctate including the paratergites. Legs as in *D. meo*.

Comments. Dianous haraldi – which I warmly dedicate to my friend Harald Schillhammer, Vienna, who collected the holotype – has to be placed in my key (1981) at couplet # 63 (64) [spec. 6 Rougemont = *D. meo* Rougemont]. It is distinguished from *D. meo* by the reddish yellow bases of femora, by the coarser elytral sculpture and by the sexual characters (in *D. meo* the apical portion of the median lobe has a different outline (fig. 239) and the apical notch of sternite 8 is less deep); from *D. tiomanensis* Puthz it is distinguished by the coarser elytral sculpture, the less extended reddish yellow coloration of the bases of femora and by the sexual characters.

Dianous arachnipes Puthz

Dianous arachnipes Puthz, 1971a: 90f.; Shibata, 1979: 7 f. figs; Puthz, 1984a: 101; Naomi, 1997: 2 fig.

Distribution. This species is widely distributed in Taiwan (see map in Shibata): Taipei Hsien: 3 ♀♀: Nanshi Str. (seapage area) 2 km S. Wulai, 22. III. 1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh, cP). Ilan Hsien. Taoyüan Hsien. Taichung Hsien. 1 ♀: Pahsienshan, 11. VII. 1932, Eaki (Kyushu University). Nantou Hsien. Chiayi Hsien. Kaohsiung Hsien. Hualien Hsien: 1 ♀; Urai, 1.X. 1921, Esaki (Kyushu University).

Dianous latitarsis L. Benick

Dianous latitarsis L. Benick, 1942: 42 ff. figs; Rougemont, 1983a: 11 f.; Zheng, 1993: 199.
Dianous miripes Rougemont, 1985: 134 f. figs, **syn. nov.**

Material examined: Holotype (♂) from Burma; Sichuan: 1 ♂: Emei Shan, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cP), 21 more specimens from Emei Shan in cR. (in litt.). Zheng (1993) also records this species from Emei Shan.

Comments. This species is easily to identify by its "pseudotetramerous" tarsi with segment 4 having a tube-like bristle shoe enveloping segment 5 except claws. This character distinguishes it easily from *D. gracilipes* Champion. Slight differences noted in the description of *D. miripes* belong to the range of variability, as confirmed by my friend de Rougemont (in litt.).

Dianous versicolor Cameron

Dianous versicolor Cemaron, 1915: 533 f.; 1930: 411 f. fig.; Puthz, 1981a: 114 f. fig.; Rougemont, 1985: 136 f.; Puthz, 1990: 123

Material examined: 1 ♂: Yunnan: 100 km W. Baoshan, Gaoligongshan Natural Reserve, 14.- 21. VI. 1993, E. Jendek & R.Sausa (NHMW); Sichuan: 18 exx. Emei Shan, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (t. Rougemont, cR); 2 ♀♀: Emei Shan, 1530 m, 22. VI. 1994, torrent on slate with large crystalline rocks, H. Schillhammer (NHMW, cP).

Comments. This species is very remarkable because of its asymmetrical, distinctly bilobed fourth tarsal segment with strong bristle shoe (figs 4-7). The female sternite 8 has only a minute medio apical excision (fig. 32). *Dianous versicolor* was previously known from India, Nepal, and Bhutan; new for China.

Dianous chetri Rougemont

Dianous chetri Rougemont, 1980: 172 ff. figs; 1985: 139

Material examined: Yunnan: 1 ♀: Daju, Tiger George, 27°21' N, 100°19' E, 24.- 28. VI. 1992, E. Jendek (NHMW); 2 ♀♀: 100 km W Baoshan, Gaoligongshan Natural Reserve, 14.- 21. VI. 1993, E. Jendek & O. Sause (NHMW). Sichuan: 1 ♂: Emei Shan, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR). 1 ♂: NE India: Meghalaya, W Garo Hills, Nokrekek N. P., ca. 1100 m, 25°29.6' N, 90°19.5' E, 9.-17. V. 1996, Jendek & Sausa (HNMW); 1 ♀: W. Almora, Kumaon, H. G. Champion (cP): new for India. 1 ♂: N. Laos: Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 30 km NW Lg. Nam Tha, 800 m, 16./18. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (NHMW): new for Laos!

PM of the male from Sichuan: wH: 59; adE: 39; lE: 20; lT: 15; wP: 45; lP: 43; wEl: 73; lEl: 79; lS: 68.

Male: In general similar to that of *D. alternans* Zheng. Metasternum broadly impressed medially, shining area broader (as broad as long), each side of it with about 10 moderately fine punctures. Impunctate, but microsculptured, middle area of sternites 3-6 broader, about half as broad as sternites, sternite 6 simple (not impressed) medially, with a few, very sparse, moderately fine punctures. Sternites 7 to 9 same as those of *D. alternans*. Aedeagus similar to that of the compared species, but median lobe relatively broader anteriorly, apex with five lateral setae, internal sac less strongly sclerotized and somewhat different in shape (fig. 46), parameres with 15 or 16 setae, two proximate setae widely separate from the following ones.

Comments. The male specimen from Emei Shan, found together with *D. alternans* Zheng, differs in some apparently minor respects from typical specimens of *D. chetri*: Head and elytra at shoulders are bluish (as it is seen in specimens from N. India, Kumaon), and the punctation of pronotum is nearly obsolete anteriorly and posteriorly (much less distinct than in Nepalese specimens). The median lobe is somewhat broader anteriorly, but has also 5 apicolateral setae, parameres have fewer and evenly set setae (paratype from Sundarijal Cascades, Nepal, has 19/17 setae). Because the internal sac is identical with that of *D. chetri*, I believe that the differences fall within the variability range of the species. The Yunnan specimens resemble very much those from Nepal. New to China.

Dianous alternans Zheng 1993

Dianous alternans Zheng, 1993: 36: 201 ff. figs

Material examined: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: Sichuan: Emei Shan, 7. X. 1985/ X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP); 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: ibidem 1530 m, 22. VI. 1994, torrent on slate with large crystalline rocks, H. Schillhammer (NHMW, cP).

This species is the sister species of *D. chetri* Rougemont; it also has „tarsal shoes".

Moderately shining, variegate metallic: head blue, pronotum bluish anteriorly, posteriorly, and laterally, brassy medially, or totally brassy; elytra (fig. 34) aeneous and/or with coppery tint on some areas, each with a large, remarkable bright bluish band extending from base through shoulders and then directed inwards; abdomen dark blue. Head, elytra, and abdomen finely and very densely punctate, pronotum with somewhat coarse punctation anteriorly, posteriorly, and laterally, but very finely and sparsely punctate in middle, punctation even becoming obsolete there. Antennae dark blue metallic, narrow bases of segments brownish, club more or less dark brown. Maxillary palpi dark, blue metallic, base of segments reddish. Legs dark blue metallic, bases of trochanters reddish yellow. Clypeus and labrum bright bluish, densely set with long setae, lateral pubescence of clypeus particularly dense. Segment 4 of metatarsi simple, with a narrow bristle shoe.

Length: 6.5 – 8.5 mm (fore parts : 3.7 – 4.2 mm).

PM of one male from Emei Shan: wH: 63; adE: 41; lE: 23; lT: 15; wP: 45; lP: 45; wEl: 68; lEl: 76; lS: 65.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, slightly impressed posteriomedially, with a shining triangular area in middle slightly longer than broad, each side of this area sparsely set with about 10-16 moderately fine punctures, shining area densely, isodiametrically microsculptured, acam impunctate but shallowly microsculptured, sides of metasternum abruptly, very densely and finely punctate and pubescent. Sternites 3-5 with broad, impunctate shining area distinctly less broad than half the sternite (e. g. 22: 55 on sternite 4), medially, area finely microsculptured, Sternite 6 broadly impressed medially, sparsely set with moderately fine punctures, Sternite 7 with a broad and distinct medial impression more densely and somewhat more coarsely punctate than sides, densely set with yellowish pubescence posteriorly, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad, obtusely-angled notch in about posterior tenth. Sternite 9 (fig. 50) with a broad and distinct tooth apicolaterally, sparsely set with numerous very short setae and few longer setae ventrally, apicolateral brush strong and dense, curved inwards distally, nearly as long as the entire sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 38) with a triangularly narrowed median lobe, its apical portion about twice as broad as parameres at broadest point, broadly rounded apically, with 2-3 distinct setae on each side. Internal sac strongly sclerotized (outline: fig. 45). Parameres distinctly longer than median lobe, with 12-16 strong setae.

Female: Ventral characters resembling those of male, but sternite 6 simple and impunctate medially, sternite 7 very shallowly impressed medio-apically, apical margin very shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a distinct medio-apical notch in triangularly produced medio-apical portion (figs 56- 58). Valvifers more or less rounded apically. Tergite 10 moderately broadly rounded, with a slight, concave median impression.

Head as that of *D. chetri*, with shallow longitudinal furrows on anterior half of frons, punctation fine, even, very dense. Antennae slender, by about 3 outer segments extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments nearly twice as long as broad. Pronotum with deep impressions and lateral tubercles, slightly deeper and more elevated than those of *D. chetri*, posterior impressions coarsely and moderately densely punctate, rest of pronotum moderately finely to very finely punctate, punctation in middle very sparse, microsculpture dense, isodiametrical, variegate and deep (see below). Elytra with curved bands of whitish pubescence and an area of whitish pubescence medio-laterally; punctation about as fine as that on head, very dense on bluish bands, less dense on anterio-medial portion, whith interstices slightly larger than half diameter of punctures. Abdomen with broad, slightly upwards directed finely and very densely punctate paratergites, paratergites of tergite 4 about as broad as metatibia at apex, tergite 7 with a broad palisade fringe apically, punctation throughout fine and very dense, that of tergites 8 and 10 abruptly coarser and less dense. Legs slender, metatarsi 3/5 as long as metatibiae, first segment about as long as the fifth, distinctly longer than segments 2-4 combined, fourth segment simple with a narrow „shoe" of long setae 3/5 length of claw segment. Pronotum more or less deeply reticulate, rest of body with more or less faint groundsculpture.

Variability: One male paratype differs from the other paratypes by smaller size: fore parts: 3.5 mm, total length: 6.0- 7.0 mm, by the median lobe slightly narrower anteriorly and bearing only two setae at each side, and by the lower number of paramere setae (13/12). Specimens captured by Schillhammer have much deeper reticulation than the series captured by de Rougemont, especially on pronotum, also the pronotum is totally dull with less distinctly pierced punctation, while in the holotype the pronotum is distinctly shining because of much shallower reticulation. At the first these specimens seem to belong to a different species, but I can not find any additional differences, e. g. in the ventral punctation or in the genitalia, to support this concept.

Comments. Dianous alternans Zheng differs from *D. chetri* Rougemont, which has been captured at the same place, by the sharply delimited blue elytral band (in the middle of the elytra of *D. chetri* are two more or less greenish blue areas that may be variably confluent), by more brilliant (less dull) pronotum, and by the sexual characters. In *D. alternans* head and shoulders are bluish, while in most specimens of *D. chetri* they are greenish-olivaceous, but there are also specimens of *D. chetri* with bluish head and bluish shoulders.

Dianous coeruleovestitus sp. n.

Type Material. Holotype (♂): Hongkong: New Territories, Great Falls, Kadoorie Experimental Farm, CL 2209, 23. XI. 1985, J. T. & D. A. Polhemus (USNM); 8 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: Tai Mo Shan, 28. IV. 1996, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP).

This new species resembles at first glance *D. inaequalis* Champion, it is the sister species of *D. coeruleomicans* Puthz.

Moderately shining, green/blue metallic, head, broad band on elytra (fig. 33), and abdomen bluish, pronotum blackish blue, elytra on medial basal half and on posterior fifth greenish-olivaceous with some brassy tint. Head, elytra, and abdomen very finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, pronotum moderately finely to very finely and sparsely punctate, interstices nearly smooth, brilliant. Antennae dark blue-violet, club brownish. Palpi dark brown. Legs dark blue-violet, bases of trochanters reddish yellow, tarsi blackish brown. Clypeus and labrum blue, densely pubescent. Legs as those of compared species: segment 4 of metatarsi simple, with narrow bristle-shoes.

Length: 6.0 – 6.2 mm (fore parts: 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 44,5; adE: 30; lE: 17; lT: 9; wP: 34,5; lP: 35; wEl: 51,5; lEl: 59; lS: 51.

Male : Metasternum convex, shallowly impressed posteriomedially, with a long, triangular shining area in middle about 1/3 narrower than long, densely and shallowly microsculptured, and with about 10 moderately fine punctures on each half; sides of metasternum abruptly, very finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, acam almost impunctate. Sternites 3- 5 with an impunctate, shining median area about 1/3 as broad as sternite and very shallowly microsculptured, sternite 6 medially somewhat more coarsely and less densely punctate than laterally, posterior margin very broadly, shallowly emarginate; sternite 7 with moderately deep, very finely and very densely punctate and pubescent impression posteriomedially, posterior margin moderately shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad emargination in about posterior ninth. Sternite 9 with a broad, blunt tooth (fig. 41) apicolaterally, ventrally with sparse short setae, apicolateral brush strong and dense, about as long as whole sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 39) with median lobe triangularly narrowed, apex slightly broader than parameres at tip, with 4 moderately strong setae laterally, internal sac resembling that of *D. chetri*. Parameres longer than median lobe, with 11 or 12 setae apically (no setae at base).

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male. Sternite 8 with a shallow notch apicomedially (about as in fig. 76). Valvifer broadly rounded apically, with a strong brush, 1.5 x as long as the valvifer. Tergite 10 broadly rounded.

Head and antennae in general as in *D. chetri*. Pronotum about as in *D. alternans*, but brilliant, groundsculpture almost obsolete, punctation laterally and posteriorly somewhat coarser, anteriorly as coarse as on head, becoming finer mediad, almost obsolete on middle; interstices in lateral impressions and posteriorly nearly as large as diameter of punctures, much wider medially. Elytra (fig. 33) in general as in *D. alternans*, but bluish areas larger and less distinctly separate from greenish areas (several violet-coppery transition zones present), surface less deeply impressed, punctation and pubescence very similar. Abdomen about as in *D. alternans*, but paratergites slightly narrower, those of tergite 4 about as broad as metatibia at middle.

Comments. *Dianous coeruleovestitus* can be distinguished from both *D. chetri* Rougemont and *D. alternans* Zheng by the smaller size, by the coloration of the elytra, by the structures (degree of shininess) of the pronotum, and by the sexual characters, from *D. coeruleomicans* Puthz by different metallic reflection and the aedeagus.

Etymology: *coeruleus* (Latin)= blue; *vestitus* (Latin) = clothed : Clothed with blue.

Dianous coeruleotinctus sp. n.

Type Material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): NW- Hunan: Wulingyuan, N. Dayong Sioxiyu, 400 m, 31. X. 1993, large river in broad and shallow metal bed (NHMW). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype (NHMW, cP).

This new species is allied to *D. malayanus* Cameron; it resembles several blue metallic species, e. g. *D. acuminifer* Puthz.

Bright blue metallic, moderately shining, head, elytra, and abdomen finely, or moderately finely, and very densely punctate, pronotum finely to moderately coarsely and more or less sparsely punctate, shiny. Pubescence whitish yellow, dense, recumbent, elytra with distinct tortuous bands of pubescence. Antennae, palpi, and legs blue metallic, antennal club brownish. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment simple with a sparse and short bristle shoe.

Length: 5.2 – 6.5 mm (fore parts: 3.0 – 3.3 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 45.5; adE: 29; lE: 17; lT: 9; wP: 37; lP: 37.5; wEl: 56.5; lEl: 63; lS: 54.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, triangular medial area flat, moderately finely, regularly, and very densely punctate, narrow interstices with fine groundsculpture, with medial, narrow, impunctate shining area about as broad as last antennal segment; acam finely and very densely punctate throughout; declining lateral areas of metasternum about as coarsely and densely punctate as medial area. Abdominal sternites 3-6 very densely and finely punctate throughout, sternite 7 posteriomedially with a shallow but distinct impression slightly more densely punctate and pubescent than sides, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad emargination in about posterior fourteenth. Sternite 9 short and broad, posterior margin nearly blunt, finely crenulate (fig. 53), apicolateral brush very strong and dense, about 1.5 x as long as sternite. Tergite 10 very broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 40) with median lobe triangularly narrowed, apically slightly broader than parameres at apex, apex rounded, internal structures resembling those of *D. inaequalis* Champion. Parameres slightly longer than median lobe, with about 12 evenly set long setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternite 7 not impressed. Sternite 8 with two oval areas densely set with short setae, apically more or less deeply excavate (figs 52, 55). Valvifer rounded, apical brush very strong, 1.5 x as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 obtusely angulate apically.

Head similar to that of *D. acuminifer*. Antennae slender, with at least last 3 segments extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments about 1.5 x as long as broad. Pronotum with deep lateral and oblique impressions, middle area appearing somewhat bumplike elevated, punctation variable, coarse and dense laterally and on basal impressions, with punctures possibly nearly as large as middle cross section of third antennal segment and interstices smaller than half diameters of punctures; distinctly less coarse and less dense on anterior portion of pronotum, with diameters of punctures about as large as one middle eye facet and interstices as large as diameters of punctures or larger; punctation in very middle even finer and sparser, but so irregular that a distinctly separate shining area can not be identified. Elytra subquadrate, sutural impression deep and long, humeral impressions shallow, punctation about as coarse as that on head but extremely dense, rough on posterior half. Abdomen broadly margined, paratergites distinctly directed upwards, those of segment 4 nearly as broad as metatibia at apex, punctation of paratergites fine and very dense, still denser than punctation of tergites which appears very dense throughout, except slightly sparser on middle portions of tergites; tergite 7 with a broad palisade fringe apically (the insect is fully winged); tergite 8 with punctation much coarser and less dense than that of tergite 7; tergite 10 with a few very fine punctures. Legs slender, metatarsi about 3/5 as long as metatibiae, first segment distinctly longer than following 3 segments combined (37: 33), somewhat longer than last segment (37: 35), fourth segment simple, bristle shoe thin. Interstices of frontal punctation smooth, pronotum densely but very shallowly reticulated (shiny !), abdomen with shallow ground sculpture.

Comments. *Dianous coeruleotinctus* is distinguished from *D. malayanus* Cameron by its bright blue metallic lustre (*D. malayanus* Cameron has a more blue-violet shine), coarser pronotal punctation, coarser punctation of elytra, and the sexual characters, from *D. acuminifer* Puthz and very similar species by much coarser punctate and shiny pronotum.

Etymology: *coeruleus* (Latin) = bright blue, *tinctus* (Latin) = dipped/colored.

Dianous inaequalis Champion

Dianous inaequalis Champion, 1919: 45; Cameron, ,1930: 415 f. fig.; Puthz, 1971a: 91 fig.; Puthz, 1981a: 99, 122, fig. 42; Rougemont, 1983a: 2; Puthz, 1984a: 104 (see below)
Dianous caeruleoguttatus Cameron, 1927: 8

Material examined : Yunnan: 1 ♂: Kunming, 5. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR); 1 ♀: Dali, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR); 3 ♀♀: Lugu Lake – Luo Shui, 27°45'N, 100°45'E, 8.-9. VII. 1992, E. Jendek (NHMW, cP); 1 ♂: ca. 100 km NW Lijiang, Hengduanshan, 2200 m, Jiduan – Weixi, 1. VII. 1994, H. Schillhammer (10) (NHMW). Sichuan: 1 ♂: Emei Shan, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR).

This is one of the most widely distributed species of group II. It has already been recorded from China (Sichuan: Puthz, 1971a).

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, flat medially, middle very slightly impressed posteriorly, anterior process not separate from rest of metasternum by any kind of impression or transverse incision; sides finely and very densely punctate and shortly pubescent; middle with a broad, triangular shining area: moderately finely and sparsely punctate posteriorly, impunctate in very middle; triangular area about 1/3 as broad as entire width of metasternum posteriorly, its microsculpture deep, very dense, about isodiametrical. Ventral aspect of abdomen: fig. 116, Cameron, 1930. Sternites 3-5 medially with a moderately broad, impunctate, finely chagrined area, about 1/4 as broad as respective sternite, sternite 6 medially punctate, punctation sparser than that on sides (no distinctly differentiated impunctate area in middle). Rest of abdomen as in the Taiwanese subspecies (see below). Aedeagus (about as in fig. 69), median lobe slightly longer but also less long as parameres, parameres (mostly ?) with less than 20 long setae.

Female: Metasternum and sternites 3- 5 about as in male. Sternite 6 medially with a narrow impunctate 1/8 or 1/9 of width of sternite, impunctate area distinctly narrower than that of sternite 5. Rest of abdomen as in Taiwanese subspecies, sternite 8 (figs 59, 60).

Comments. The ventral characters in all specimens listed above are same as in the Indian specimens. The bluish areas of the elytra are slightly larger than those of the typical specimens, but are distinctly less large than in the Taiwanese subspecies. One female from Luo Shui has also bluish color on the humeral portion, but the blue color is not quite the same as that in the middle of elytra: some violet or brassy tint amongst the blue is apparent. At present, the Chinese material is not sufficient to allow the decision whether the slight differences between the Chinese and Indian/Nepalese specimens are clinal differences or belong to the general variability.

Dianous inaequalis laevior ssp. n.

Dianous inaequalis; Puthz, 1984a: 104

Type Material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 19. V. 1991, on bear moits rocks directly in a creek (see photo 2 in Smetana, 1995), A. Smetana (MHNG).

Paratypes: 59 ♂♂, 53 ♀♀: same data as HT (cP, cR, cS); 1 ♂: cataract nr Choshui Hast., rte. 151 0.7 km S. Hsitou (11 km SSE Luku) 6.IV.1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh). Ilan Hsien: 1 ♂: Taipingshan, 1820 m, 15. VII. 1993, same habitat as HT, A. Smetana (cS). Kaohsiung Hsien: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Peinantashan trail, 2065 m, 6. VII. 1993, on wet vertical wall with running water, A. Smetana (cP, cS). Chiayi Hsien: 3 ♂♂: Alishan, 2400 m, 3.-9. VII. 1972, T.C.Maa (Bishop Museum, cP). Hualien Hsien: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Taroko N. P., Nanhushi Hut, 2200 m, 8. V. 1990, on wet large rocks with thin layer of soaking fallen leaves in a creek, A. Smetana (cP, cS).

This *Dianous* represents the Taiwanese subspecies of the variable *Dianous inaequalis*, which is one of the most wide-spread central-oriental *Dianous*. The Taiwanese specimens resemble very closely in nearly all respects the mainland nominate form, but show some differences in the coloration, and distinct differences in the ventral punctation.

Length: 6.0 – 7.5 mm (for parts 3.4 – 3.8 mm.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, flat medially, posteriomedially very slightly impressed, anterior process separate from rest of metasternum by a more or less deep, narrow transverse incision; sides of metasternum finely and very densely punctate and shortly pubescent; middle of metasternum with a very broad, triangular, sharply delimited impunctate area (only a few fine punctures on sides of shining area), somewhat broader than half of entire width of metasternum, with dense, moderately deep, sometimes slightly transverse microsculpture. Abdominal sternites 3-5 medially with a broad, finely chagreened impunctate shining area, at least 1/3 as broad as respective sternite; sternite 6 medially also with that remarkable impunctate area, 1/4 to 2/5 as broad as the sternite; sternite 7 broadly and shallowly impressed posteriomedially, impression very densely and moderately finely punctate, and with long, yellowish, brushlike pubescence, posterior margin broadly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad medio-apical notch in about posterior 10th to 11th. Sternite 9 (fig. 68), with a more or less blunt tooth latero-apically. Tergite 10 very broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (fig. 69) with median lobe triangularly narrowed, internal sac densely set with spines; parameres extending well beyond apex of median lobe, slender, with many (20- 25) long setae.

Female: Metasternum about same as in male, anterior process sometimes separate from rest of metasternum by a transverse impression. Abdominal sternites 3-6 medially with a broad, shining impunctate area, resembling that of male, sternite 6 about same sternite 5; sternite 7 densely and moderately finely punctate medially, more densely so near broadly and shallowly emarginate posterior margin; yellowish pubescence very dense posteriorly, long, brushlike convergent, distinctly extending beyond posterior margin of sternite; sternite 8 with a more or less deep apical notch (variability: figs 61-67). Valvifer rounded apically, apical brush 1.5 – 2 x as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 broadly, triangularly narrowed, rounded apically.

Shining, head and abdomen blue to blue-black, sometimes with slight brassy or coppery reflex, pronotum dark-blue with variegate tints (olive, coppery, bronze), elytra golden- to brassy-metallic with a large and broad, curved blue-metallic band, and with some coppery tint in narrow transition zone between golden/brassy and blue-metallic areas. Punctation of head and abdomen fine and very dense, except tergite 8 moderately coarsely and sparsely punctate; pronotum moderately coarsely and moderately densely (varying) punctate; upper golden/brassy areas of elytra very finely, more or less densely punctate (see below), less finely and extremely densely punctate laterally and on bluish areas. Pubescence short and dustlike-dense, on elytra brushed in different directions: a distinctly separate whitish area of pubescence laterally slightly before the middle, a narrow curved band of whitish pubescence on each elytron beginning behind shoulder (about 1/4 of elytral length from anterior margin) turning toward suture at about middle of elytron and then turning again backwards in sutural quarter, ending about 1/4 of elytral length before posterior margin of elytra. Antennae, palpi, and legs bluish-black, bases of trochanters brownish. Head and abdomen with shallow microsculpture, pronotum with deep and dense, nearly isodiametrical microsculpture, elytra between punctures mainly smooth (see below). Legs slender; metatarsus 3/5 as long as metatibia, segment 1 somewhat longer than the following 3 segments combined, about as long as last segment, segment 4 simple with a distinct, but narrow bristle-shoe about 2/3 as long as claw-segment.

Comments. *Dianous inaequalis laevior* is distinguished from *D. inaequalis inaequalis* by the elytral coloration. Bluish areas are distinctly larger: a broad and long area extends from shoulders somewhat behind middle, at its narrowest portion the transverse bluish band is mostly 1/3 – 1/4 (in the nominate form 1/6 – 1/5) as wide as the length of elytra. The elytra are bluish behind shoulders in all specimens; the brassy/golden anterior area of the elytra is distinctly separate from the lateral bluish portion in most specimens; the bluish portion behind shoulders may be 1/5 – 1/4 as wide as one elytron (in dorsal aspect); in a few specimens the lateral bluish portion may become only 1/10 as wide as one elytron, but the brassy/golden anterior coloration does not extend to the declining lateral portion behind shoulders, as it does in *D. inaequalis inaequalis*. The elytral punctation is also somewhat variable: interstices of the punctation on the basal brassy/golden area are about equal to diameters of punctures or slightly larger in most specimens, but the punctures in one female PT are slightly larger with interstices slightly larger than half the diameter of punctures (the microsculpture is also more distinct in this female).

Etymology: comparative of Latin *laevis* = smooth; „more shining“.

Dianous elegantulus Zheng 1993

Dianous elegantulus Zheng, 1993: 203 figs.

Material examined: 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ Sichuan: Emei Shan, 7. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP); 1 ♀: Sichuan: Yachow, 2200 ft., 15. I. 1929, D. C. Graham (USNM). NW-Hunan: 9 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀: Wulingyuan, N. Dayong Suoxiyu, 400 m, 31. X. 1993, large river in broad and shallow metal bed, H. Schillhammer (NHMW, cP); 1 ♂, 1 E ♀: ca. 60 m W Ya'an, 1500 m and 1600 m, 4 km W Xingou Village, Ji & Wang, 12./13. VI.1996 (CWBS 232: stream, ca. 2-3 m wide, tributary to Tianqüan He, cold and fast flowing through secondary forest, shaded; 233: upstream of loc. 232, small stream, ca. 1- 2 m wide, cold and fast flowing through secondary forest, large stones, leaf packs) (NHMW); 1 ♂, 1 ♀- PT: Emei Shan, 710- 1120 m, 23.- 24. VII. 1983, Lu Ying & Gou Zheng-yue [HT and other PT in the Department of Biology, Sichuan Teacher's College, Nanchong].

This *Dianous* is one of the most beautiful species of the genus. It resembles at first glance *D. ponticus* Fagel externally, but it is more closely related to *D. inaequalis* Champion and resembling species; its sister species is *D. adonis* sp. n. (see below).

Moderately shining, variegate metallic: Head, abdomen, and legs blue, pronotum dark blue with violet or greenish tint, elytra tricolorous (fig. 36): central, sharply delimited, cross bright blue (dull), outer quarters brilliant brassy-golden-coppery. Head, elytra, and abdomen finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, pronotum moderately coarsely and moderately densely to moderately sparsely punctate. Antennae and palpi blue metallic, antennal club brownish. Bases of trochanters brownish, tarsi blackish, becoming dark brown toward apex. Clypeus and labrum blue, densely pubescent. Tarsi simple, 4th segment with a distinct bristle- shoe.

Length: 7.5 – 9.5 mm (fore parts: 4.3 – 4.7 mm).

PM of a male from Emei Shan: wH: 68; adE: 44; lE: 21,5; lT: 17; wP: 49; lP: 46; wEl: 82; lEl: 90; lS: 77.

Male: Metasternum convex with a shining, plain or slightly impressed triangular median area 2/3 as broad as long, distinctly but shallowly microsculptured, impunctate medially, with 10-12 moderately coarse punctures on each side; acam impunctate, with nearly obsolete groundsculpture; sides of metasternum abruptly, very finely and densely punctate and pubescent. Abdominal sternites 3-6 medially with impunctate (but microsculptured) area about 1/5 – 1/6 as broad as respective sternite, sternite 7 posteriomedially more or less (very shallowly) impressed and moderately finely, very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin very shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a very broad, obtusely angulate excision in about posterior fourteenth. Sternite 9 (fig. 43) obtuse apically, irregularly crenulate, with sparse short setae, apicolateral brush strong and dense, about 1.5 x as long as the entire sternite. Aedeagus (fig. 44) with median lobe triangularly narrowed toward broadly rounded apical portion about twice as broad as parameres apically, with 4 small lateral setae; internal sac moderately strongly sclerotized, resembling that of related species. Parameres longer than median lobe, with about 18 moderately strong setae, a few of them situated in basal half.

Female: Ventral characters about as those of male. Sternite 8 apically with a bifid projection with variable medial excision (figs 51, 54). Valvifer broadly rounded-serrate apically, with a very long and strong brush. Tergite 10 triangularly narrowed.

Head about as in *D. ponticus*, with long lateral furrows, comparatively small eyes and strongly rounded temples (temple-suture can be seen from above). Antennae slender, about 3 outer segments extending beyond the posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments 1.5 – 1.8 x as long as broad. Pronotum with deep oblique impressions in posterior half, a constriction near anterior margin, a lateral impression near base and two less deep impressions medially near posterior margin; punctation of basal impressions moderately coarse and dense, diameters of punctures about as large as cross section of one tarsal claw, interstices slightly less large than diameters of punctures; anterior punctation nearly as coarse as, medial and lateral punctation distinctly finer and sparser than that of basal impressions, finest punctures finer than those on frons, interstices at least as large as to 2-3 times larger than diameters of punctures (see also below). Elytra (fig. 36) with punctation on bright blue dull central cross extremely dense, that of brassy-golden-coppery areas less dense, shining interstices no larger than diameters of punctures. Abdomen very broad with very broad, somewhat upward directed paratergites, paratergites of tergite 4 at least as broad as metatibia at apex. Legs slender, metatarsi 2/3 as long as metatibae, first segment slightly longer than the 3 following combined, about as long as the last segment. Head with nearly obsolete microsculpture, pronotum distinctly but not deeply, isodiametrically microsculptured, central portions of bluish area of elytra densely and deeply reticulated, outer quarters smooth, abdomen shallowly to very shallowly reticulated.

Variability: Punctation of the middle of pronotum may be nearly as coarse and dense as that on anterior portions.

Comments. *Dianous elegantulus* can be distinguished at first glance from all other *Dianous* by its very beautiful coloration, from *D. adonis* by the stronger elytral punctation, different elytral color, the ventral and the sexual characters.

Dianous adonis sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and 1 ♀- paratype: Sichuan: Ganzi pref., Daxue shan, 5 km E Kangching, 102°00'E, 30°03'N, river valley, ca. 3000 m, 20.-23.V.1977, A. Pütz (ZMB, coll. Pütz, cP).

This new species resembles strongly *D. elegantulus* Zheng and is its sister species.

Moderatey shining, variegate metallic: Head, pronotum, abdomen and legs dark blue-metallic, elytra bicolorous (fig. 37), main surface including central area shining blue, smaller areas near base and on outer posterior quarter brilliant brassy-golden. Head finely and very densely punctate, diameters of punctures as large as medial eye facets, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures. Pronotum moderately finely and sparsely punctate (central area) to coarsely and densely punctate (near posterior margin). Elytral punctation slightly finer and slightly less dense than that on frons. Abdomen finely and densely punctate. Pubescence remarkable, except on pronotum short and dense throughout, elytral pubescence variegate in color and arrangement: curved fields of golden shining setae-bands contrast with the darker main pubescence. Antennae and maxillary palpi dark blue metallic, antennal club brownish. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, moderately densely pubescent. Tarsi simple, segment 4 with a distinct bristle shoe, first segment as long or slightly longer than the last segment.

Length: 8.0 – 9.5 mm (fore parts: 4.2 – 4.4 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 64.5; adE: 44; lE: 21; lT: 18; wP: 45; lP: 46; wEl: 71; lEl: 75; lS: 66.

Male: Metasternum convex with a broad, plain or slightly impressed shining median area, which is shallowly reticulate with 8-10 fine punctures on each side; punctation of the sides of metasternum different, sharply delimited: finely and densely punctate and pubescent, acam impunctate. Sternites 3-6 with a broad, impunctate and finely reticulate shining median area (that of sternite 4 somewhat narrower than half width of sternite: 25:57), sides finely and densely punctate and pubescent. Sternite 7 impunctate and densely reticulate medially, moderately finely to finely punctate and long yellowish pubescent posteromedially. Sternite 8 with a broad obtusely-angled moderately shallow apical emargination (length of sternite: depth of emargination = 100: 6). Sternite 9 as in *D. elegantulus*, apical brush strong, distinctly longer than the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus nearly as in *D. elegantulus*, the median lobe less broad anteriorly, parameres with 15-16 setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to the male, sternite 8 with a bifid projection as in *D. elegantulus*. Valvifer and tergite 10 as in the compared species.

Variability: The anterior brassy area of elytra is occasionally narrower than in fig. 35.

Comments. *D. adonis* is distinguished from *D. elegantulus* by the much finer and less dense punctation of the bluish elytral centre, by the differently colored elytra, by the narrower pronotum, by the broader shining median areas of sternites and by the sexual characters.

Etymology: *Adonis* (Latin): in Greek mythology a very handsome young man loved by Aphrodite.

Dianous schoenmanni sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Sichuan: Guan Xian Co., Balang Shan, 3 km W, stream, 0.5 – 1.0 m wide, fast flowing, cold, flowing throigh meadows, partly shaded by bushes, small crystalline gravel and sand, ca. 1950 m, 1. VIII. 1998, Schönmann, Ji, Wang (CWBS 343) (NHMW).

This new species also resembles *D. elegantulus* Zheng and is closely related to it.

Moderately shining, metallic blue with small brassy to coppery areas on elytra (fig. 35). Head finely and very densely punctate, diameters of punctures as large as medial eye facets, interstices mostly smaller than half diameter of punctures. Pronotum finely and moderately sparsely punctate anteriorly and posteriorly, very sparsely on central area. Elytral punctation nearly as fine as that on frons. Abdomen finely and densely punctate. Except on pronotum the pubescence is distinct, particularly conspicuous on the elytra, where a narrow transverse band can be seen medially, which after a short interruption seems to be continued on declining sides laterally, where a round area of shining pubescence exists; also on posterior angles the pubescence is more conspicuous than on the rest of the surface. Antennae, maxillary palpi and legs dark blue-metallic. Clypeus and labrum blue-metallic, moderately densely pubescent. Tarsi simple, segment 4 with a distinct bristle-shoe, three quarters of the length of the claw segment; segment 1 slightly longer than the following 3 segments combined (18: 16), slightly shorter than the last segment (18: 19). Pronotum and abdomen with shallow ground sculpture.

Length: 6.5 – 7.5 mm (fore parts: 4,1 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 61; adE: 42; lE: 21; lT: 18; wP: 43.5; lP: 43.5; wEl: 68.5; lEl: 74; lS: 65.

Male: Metasternum with a broad, triangular, flat shining median area which is shallowly reticulate and has some 4-6 moderately fine punctures laterally, acam smooth. Sternites 3-6 with moderately broad impunctate median areas, nearly one third as broad as the respective sternites. Sternite 7 moderately sparsely and slightly more coarsely punctate medially than laterally, densely pubescent near posterior margin, which is very shallowly emarginate. Sternit 8 with a broad obtusely- angled emargination in about posterior 12th (8: 94). Sternite 9 similar to that of *D. elegantulus* (see fig. 43) but more prominent apicolaterally (fig. 42), posterior margin smooth medially, apicolateral brush strong, distinctly longer than the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus nearly as in *D. elegantulus* (see fig. 44), apical portion of median lobe about as broad as in the compared species, parameres less long, slightly longer than the median lobe with 19 setae.

Female: unknown.

Comments. Dianous schoenmanni may be distinguished from *D. elegantulus* Zheng by the longer, much finer punctate pronotum, by the narrower elytra with much smaller brassy areas and by the median areas of sternites, which are much broader impunctate. It is distinguished from *D. adonis* sp. n. by the minor length, sparser medial punctation of the pronotum, less large brassy areas on elytra, narrower impunctate median areas of sternites and broader apical portion of the median lobe.

Etymology: This new species is named in honour of Dr. H. Schönmann, Vienna, who collected the new insect.

Dianous punctiventris Champion

Dianous punctiventris Champion, 1919: 48; Cameron, 1930: 420 fig.; Puthz, 1981a: 123 fig.
Dianous puberulus L.Benick, 1942: 39 ff. figs, **syn. nov.**; Puthz, 1981a: 123 fig.

Material examined: India: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: W. Almora, Champion (types; BMNH); 1 ♂: Chakrata district: Bangar, 6000 feet, 1. V. 1921, Cameron (cP); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Dehra Dun, 1940-45, Liesenfeldt (FMCh, cP); BURMA: 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀: Washaung, 200 m, 16. III. 1934, R.Malaise (syntypes of *D. puberulus*; FMCh, Museum Stockholm, cP); 12 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀: Shingbwiang, 10. III. 1914, L. C. Kuitert (Snow Ent.Mus., Kansas; cP). Laos: 1 ♂: Prov. Lg Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12.- 13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW). Vietnam: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Bao Lac (coll.Fauvel, IrScNB); 1♂, 4 ♀♀: Cao Bang, 1. XI. 1893, Dr. Billet (coll.Fauvel; IrScNB, cP). China: Yunnan: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Kingtung, 1200 m, 10. III. 1957, Panfilov (Museum Leningrad, cP); 4 EE: Ruli, 4. II. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP). Hainan: 2 ♀♀: 3 km NE Maoyang; Wuzhi Shan River slowly flowing through wide, deforested valley, only few riffles, banks with sand, grass and mud, 100 m, 19. I. 1996, Ji & Wang (198) (NHMW, cP); 1 ♀: 2 km S Mao'an, 250 m, 20. I. 1996, Jäch (199) (NHMW).

Comments. For a long time I doubted the status of both taxa. After having studied more than 50 specimens from various localities, amongst them several males with everted aedeagi, I am convinced that both taxa are conspecific. As I noted (1980a: 238), the aedeagus-figure published by Jarrige 1950 for *D. cameronianus* Jarrige (taken from an unknown specimen, not from the HT) shows the everted aedeagus of *D. punctiventris*. In *D. punctiventris* (normal state) the median lobe is narrowly, triangularly narrowed (fig. 44, Puthz, 1981a). As known from related species (e. g. figs 61-66), in females the shape of the posterior portion of sternite 8 is variable, it can be more or less deeply excised.

Dianous fauveli sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Vietnam: Cao Bang, Dr. Billet (IRScNB).

PM of HT: wH: 55; adE: 37; lE: 19; lT: 10; wP: 45,5; lP: 45; wEl: 76; lEl: 78; lS: 65.

This new species is closely allied and similar to *D. yunnanensis* but differs markedly in some respects. It was found amongst the historical material in the Fauvel-collection.

Blackish blue metallic, rather dull, head moderately finely and densely punctate, pronotum slightly more finely and densely punctate (also medially), punctation of elytra about as coarse as that on head, but very dense, extremely densely and rough on posterior half, abdomen finely and very densely punctate. Pubescence whitish yellow, dense, recumbent, elytra with tortuous bands of pubescence. Antennae, palpi, and legs black with blue metallic tint. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment simple, with sparse and short bristle shoe.

Length: 7.0 – 8.5 mm (fore parts: 4.0 mm).

Male: Trochanters with very small, inconspicuous, blunt tooth. Metasternum broadly convex, medial area very broad, nearly as broad as long, narrowly and shallowly impressed medially, with linear impunctate area, punctation of rest of median area moderately fine (less regular in size of punctures than in *D. uniformis*) and very dense, interstices distinctly reticulate; acam finely and densely punctate throughout, not only medially. Abdominal sternites 3-6 finely and densely punctate throughout; sternite 7 with a shallow posteriomedian impression densely punctate and set with long pubescence, posterior margin distinctly but shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a shallow round emargination in about posterior thirteenth. Sternite 9 broadly rounded and crenulated apically, very shallowly emarginate, apicolateral brush strong and dense, slightly longer than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus relatively short and broad, much shorter that those of *D. acuminifer* and of *D. yunnanensis*, apical portion (fig. 49) triangularly narrowed, apically as broad as parameres at apex, internal structures (everted in HT) resembling those of *D. yunnanensis*: a long and broad, strongly sclerotized tube and some weak membranes set with indistinct elements. Parameres slightly longer than median lobe, with about 20- 22 lang setae on anterior half.

Female: unknown.

Comments. *Dianous fauveli* resembles in nearly all respects *D. yunnanensis*, but differs by the distinctly different sexual characters. The holotype is an old, somewhat damaged specimen (antennae and legs partly missing).

Etymology: Dedicated to the great staphylinidologist Albert Fauvel (1840-1921) in which's collection this specimen was found as „*Dianous billeti* sp. n.".

Dianous acuminifer Puthz

Dianous acuminifer Puthz, 1984b: 104 fig.

Material examined. Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Shanlinchi 1650 m, 16. V. 1990, on wet large rocks in a creek (see photo 2 in Smetana, 1995), A. Smetana (cS, cP); 11 ♂♂, 9

♀♀: Sun Lin Sea, rte. 151, 16 km SSE Luku, 6. IV. 1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh, cP); 1 ♀: tr. Chen Yu Lau, 2 km above Lona, 37 km S Shuili (6.3 km ex jct. rte. 21), 7. IV. 1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh). Taitung Hsien: Tzepeng, I.-II. 1964, T. C. Maa (HT; Bishop Museum). Hualien Hsien: 1♀: Taroko National Park, Chungyantienshi (River) Waterfall, 2300 m, 10. V. 1990, wet moss and debris in a spray zone of a waterfall, A. Smetana (cS). 1 ♀: Nantou Hsien: Sun Lin Sea, rte. 151, 16 km SSE Luku, 6. IV. 1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh) (cf. det.).

PM of a male from Shanlinchi: wH: 56; adE: 39; lE: 18; lT: 11; wP: 44,5; lP: 45; wEl: 71,5; lEl: 75; lS: 65.

Male: Trochanters simple. Medial area of metasternum flat, narrowly impressed and impunctate posteriomedially, remainder of medial area finely and very densely punctate, interstices much narrower than half diameters of punctures; with shallow microsculpture; acam with a slightly finer and slightly less dense punctation, punctation of sides of metasternum about as coarse as, but slightly less dense and shallower, than that on medial area. Sternites 3-6 finely and densely punctate throughout, interstices smooth, sternite middle indistinctly impressed posteriomedially, more densely punctate and pubescent medially, posterior margin distinctly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad emargination in about posterior sixth. Sternite 9 broadly rounded and crenulated apically (fig. 78), apicolateral brush strong and dense, distinctly longer than the sternite. Tergite 10 as in fig. 72, less triangularly pointed than in female (see fig. 71). Aedeagus long with median lobe triangularly narrowed (fig. 74), apical portion at least as broad as parameres anteriorly, internal sac consisting of a long and broad, strongly sclerotized tube and of membranes with strong spines basally and less strong spines apically. Parameres somewhat longer than median-lobe, with about 30 evenly set setae.

Comments. The male is here described for the first time. *Dianous acuminifer* is in external characters quite similar to several related species and may be positively identified only by its sexual characters. The metallic color is variable in specimens from Sun Lin Sea: some areas are bright bluish, others brassy to dark-green, no specimen is totally bluish. One female of this series differs from the other 9 by shape of sternite 8 (fig. 80) and by weak brush of valvifer, but the punctation of tergite 8 and the metallic tint fit well the other specimens, so this single female is regarded as a variation of *D. acuminifer*.

Dianous angulifer sp. n.

Type Material. Holotype (♀): Taiwan: Chiayi Hsien: Alishan, 2180 m, Sister Ponds, forest litter, 26. IV. 1990, L. LeSage (LL 24 a) (MHNG).

This new species is the sister species of *D. acuminifer* Puthz which it resembles in nearly all respects, but it differs mainly by the distinctly different shape of the terminal abdominal sterna.

Dark blue metallic, rather dull, entire body moderately finely and very densely punctate and densely set with golden, recumbent pubescence, elytra with remarkable tortuous bands of pubescence. Antennae, palpi, and legs black with blue metallic tint, antennal club and tarsi blackish brown. Clypeus and labrum bright blue metallic, densely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi simple, with a short bristle shoe.

Length: 6.5 – 7.5 mm (fore parts: 3.7 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 54; adE: 37; lE: 17; lT: 10; wP: 42; lP: 41,5; wEl: 70; lEl: 73; lS: 62.

Male: Unknown.

Female: Ventral characters closely resembling those of *D. acuminifer* (see above), but punctation of sternite 8 somewhat coarser and distinctly denser, interstices distinctly less large than diameter of punctures, posterior margin shallowly emarginate (fig. 76). Valvifer rounded apically, apical brush much weaker than that of *D. acuminifer*, 2/3 as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 (fig. 73) triangularly narrowed, apex rounded.

In most other respects quite similar to *D. acuminifer*, but interstices between punctation of head smooth, interstices of pronotal punctation nearly smooth, broad abdominal paratergites directed slightly more (distinctly) upwards, the punctation of tergite 8 about as coarse as that on elytra and dense, interstices distinctly smaller than half diameters of punctures (in all *D. acuminifer* except one specimen punctation of tergite 8 is distinctly less coarse and less dense, interstices as large as half diameters of punctures or larger).

Comments. It may be argued that the described characters fit into the variation range of *D. acuminifer*. But I do not think so, mainly because of the entirely different apical brush of the sternum 9 (valvifer). This character distinguishes *D. angulifer* positively also from *D. uniformis* Zheng and *D. fauveli* sp. n. 1 ♀: Nantou Hsien: Sun Lin Sea, rte. 151, 16 km SSE Luku, 6. IV. 1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh) is with some doubt regarded as belonging to *D. angulifer* (see Comments under *D. acuminifer*). *Dianous angulifer* is also very near to *D. yunnanensis* Puthz but differs from it by the lack of spine at metatrochanters.

Etymology: *angulus* (Latin) = angle; *Dianous* who has an (apical) angle.

Dianous uniformis Zheng

Dianous uniformis Zheng, 1993: 203 f. figs.

Material examined: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Sichuan: Emei Shan, 7.X.1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀-PT: Emei Shan, 23-24.VII.1983, Gou Zheng-yue & Lue Ying (cP). [HT and other PT ♂♂, 2 ♀♀-PT: Emei Shan. 23-24.VII.1983, Gou Zeng-yue & Lu Ying (cP). [HT and other PT deposited in the Dept. Biol., Sichuan Teachers College]

This species is very similar, and closely related, to *D. acuminifer* and *D. angulifer*.

Blackish blue metallic (sometimes with olivaceus shine), rather dull, head moderately finely and densely punctate, pronotum (except for narrow medial area) slightly more finely and densely punctate, elytra somewhat more coarsely and very densely punctate (punctation less dense on anterior half, extremely dense, nearly confluent posteriomedially), abdomen finely and densely punctate, somewhat less densely so medially. Pubescence whitish yellow, very distinct, recumbent, especially remarkable on elytra with tortuous bands of pubescence. Antennae, palpi, and legs dark blue metallic. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, densely pubescent. Fourth metatarsal segment simple, with moderately sparse bristle shoe.

Length: 7.5 – 9.5 mm (fore parts: 4.3 mm).

PM of one male: wH: 61; adE: 41; lE: 21; lT: 11; wP: 46; lP: 47,5; wEl: 79; lEl: 85; lS: 73.

Male: Trochanters simple. Medial area of metasternum flat, slightly impressed posteriomedially with narrow, impunctate shining area medially about as broad as second segment of maxillary palpi, lateral areas finely and densely punctate, interstices nearly half as large as half diameters of punctures, shallowly microsculptured, acam more finely and less densely punctate. Punctation on middle of sternites 3-6 about as fine and dense as that on lateral portions, sternite 7 simple, very finely and very densely punctate and pubescent posteriomedially, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad and shallow emargination in about posterior tenth. Sternite 9 rounded and crenulated apically (fig. 75), apicolateral brush strong and dense, slightly longer than sternite. Tergite 10 very broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus in general as that of *D. acuminifer*, but apical portion of median lobe (fig. 70) narrower, narrower than parameres at apex, internal sac consisting of broad, strongly sclerotized tube and numerous membranes densely set with short, strong spines. Parameres slightly longer than median lobe, with about 22 long and strong setae on apical quarter.

Female: Ventral characters as those of male, but sternite 7 without apical emargination. Sternite 8 with distinct excision apically (fig. 79). Valvifer rounded apically, with strong brush about 1/3 longer than valvifer. Tergite 10 as that of *D. angulifer* (see fig. 73).

Punctation and pubescence very similar to that of *D. acuminifer*, but punctation of fore parts not as dense, interstices of frontal punctation repeatedly as large as diameters of punctures, punctation of pronotum less crowded, punctation of anterior half of elytra slightly less dense, interstices often half as large as half diameters of punctures, rarely larger, punctation near posterior margin of elytra less rough.

Comments. *Dianous uniformis* may be easily distinguished from *D. acuminifer* and *D. angulifer* by its blackish blue metallic habitus, by the slightly less dense punctation, and by the sexual characters. It differs from *D. yunnanensis* Puthz by the broader head, slightly longer pronotum, larger size, and the sexual characters (the aedeagus of *D. yunnanensis* is similar externally, but has a totally different internal sac with a very broad internal tube narrowed posteriorly, and only very weakly sclerotized membranes set with indistinct toothlike elements; also parameres have strong setae at least on anterior half).

Dianous luteoguttatus Champion

Dianous luteoguttatus Champion, 1919: 98 f.; Puthz, 1980b: 6, fig.; Rougemont, 1987a: 49

Material examined: Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: 1 ♀: Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 19. V. 1991, on wet rocks in a creek (see photo 2 in Smetana, 1995), A. Smetana (cS); 1 ♀: ibidem, 10. V. 1990, fauchage dans forêt primaire, L. LeSage (LL 90-4) (coll. LeSage).

Comments. This species was until now known from N. India and Nepal: new to China. The elytral spot is somewhat larger in the Taiwanese females than in the Nepalese male (from Induwa Khola Valley), with diameter nearly as large as the length of the first segment of metatarsus, while in the Nepalese male it is only as large as the length of the eighth antennal segment. In the Taiwanese females the sternites 3-6 are more sparsely punctate than in the male described below, with the interstices of the medial punctation distinctly larger (up to twice as large) than diameters of punctures.

The male sexual characters have not been described yet, therefore their description based on a male from Nepal follows:

Male: Metasternum convex, median area plain, with a narrow, medial, line-like incised longitudinal impression, lateral punctation rather fine and moderately dense, diameters of punctures smaller than basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices shallowly microsculptured, larger than diameters of punctures but less large than two punctures combined, acam very finely and densely punctate and pubescent; declining lateral areas of metasternum finely and densely punctate, interstices shallowly reticulated. Medial punctation of sternites 3-6 slightly coarser and somewhat sparser than lateral punctation, interstices mostly nearly as large as diameters of punctures; sternite 7 much more densely punctate and pubescent medially than laterally, posterior margin slightly emarginate; sternite 8 with a broad emargination in about posterior eighth; sternite 9 with a distinct tooth apicolaterally (fig. 90), some sclerotized fringes and asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush moderately strong, 3/4 as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 87) with long, anteriorly narrow, lanceolate median lobe, apical portion about twice as broad as parameres at apex; internal sac consisting of a broad, strongly sclerotized tubal piece and several membranes set with differently shaped spines. Parameres slender, with 11 or 12 long setae only on anterior half.

Female: Ventrally similar to those of male, but sternite 8 broadly rounded apically (no projection). Valvifer (fig. 1, Puthz, 1980b), apical brush somewhat shorter than the valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded apically.

Dianous rougemontianus sp. n.

Dianous vietnamensis; Zheng, 1994: 479

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): Sichuan: Emei Shan, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR in BMNH). Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ same data as holotype (cR, cP); 1 ♀: ibidem 600-1050 m, 5.-19. V. 1989, L. Bocák (NHMB): 2 ♂♂: ibidem 1530 m, 22. VI. 1994, H. Schillhammer (4a) (NHMW): 2 ♂♂: Da Bai Shan, IX. 1980, Zhou Ping (cP, cZheng). The specimens recorded as „*D. vietnamensis*" by Zheng should be regarded as belonging to this new species.

This new species is closely allied to *D. vietnamensis* Puthz and has been confounded with him. It also resembles very much *D. ruginosus* Zheng.

Blackish green metallic, with olivaceous and/or brassy tint, moderately shining, head moderately coarsely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and very densely, slightly confluently punctate, elytral sculpture consisting of mostly long rugae, directed on anterior half from suture posteriolaterad to about middle and from there posteriomediad on posterior half; abdomen very finely and very densely punctate. Pubescence of head and abdomen distinct, short, recumbent. Antennae, palpi, and legs black with metallic tint, three outer segments lighter, tarsi ± brownish. Clypeus and labrum greenish-blue, moderately sparsely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment simple, lacking bristle shoe.

Length: 4.3 – 5.8 mm (fore parts: 2.7 – 2.9 mm).

PM of the HT: wH: 42; adE: 25.5; lE: 18; lT: 5; wP: 33.5; lP: 34.5; wEl: 48; lEl: 51; lS: 44.

Male: Metasternum broadly and shallowly impressed, deeply and densely reticulate, but not as dull as e. g. that of *D. aereus*, impunctate medially, lateral areas of triangular medial area with about 18-20 moderately coarse punctures as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment, acam very finely and sparsely punctate, interstices with very shallow groundsculpture, shiny. Sternites 3-5 very sparsely, finely punctate medially, but without distinct separate smooth area; sternite 6 with a distinct and broad posteriomedial impression, medial punctation about as dense as that on sides, posterior margin broadly emarginate; sternite 7 with a distinct medial impression, sides of impression distinctly elevated and toothlike prominent posteriorly, distinctly extending beyond semicircularly emarginate posterior margin of sternite; sternite 8 with a deep notch in posterior third (length of sternite: depth of notch = 83: 28); sternite 9 (fig. 99), with sclerotized fringes and asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong but distinctly shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 83), anterior portion of median lobe with long and distinct ventrolateral ridges (missing in *D. vietnamensis*, but present in *D. karen* and in *D. aereus*), strongly and densely pubescent; parameres with 18 very strong and long equally set amS and with additional dorsal series of about 12 shorter setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternites 6 and 7 not impressed; sternite 8 (fig. 97). Valvifer subtriangular apically, apical brush shorter than valvifer. Tergite 10 triangular.

In most respects as *D. ruginosus* Zheng, but larger, punctation of head somewhat coarser, median portion of frons less strongly elevated, antennae longer; extending by 3.5 segments (in *D. ruginosus* by 3 segments) beyond posterior margin of the pronotum when reflexed, pronotum less broad, slightly coarser but less confluently punctate, elytra narrower (longer than broad), punctures anterio-medially mostly well-defined (in *D. ruginosus* mostly confluent). Metatarsi about 4/5 as long as metatibiae, segment 1 slightly shorter than three following segments combined, distinctly longer than last segment. Entire body distinctly, but shallowly reticulated.

Comments. Dianous rougemontianus differs from *D. vietnamensis* Puthz and *D. karen* Rougemont by the greenish-olivaceous tint of the fore parts (blackish-blue in the compared species), by the broader head, longer antennae and longer elytra, by the coarser but somewhat less rugose punctation of the fore parts, and by the the sexual characters. It differs from *D. aereus* Champion by the less elevated medial portion of the frons, by the coarser punctation of the head, the longer antennae, and by the sexual characters.

Etymology: This new species is warmly dedicated to my dear friend Guillaume de Rougemont (London), who made substantial contributions to the knowledge of the genus *Dianous* and who provided his Chinese *Dianous* for this study.

Dianous vietnamensis Puthz

Dianous vietnamensis Puthz, 1980a: 234 f. fig.

Material examined: 2 ♂♂: Hainan: 30 km E Maoyang, above Wuzhi Shan Resort, stream ca. 5 m wide, densely shaded, flowing partly through primary forest, 700-800 m, 18. I. 1996, Jäch (194) (NHMW); 1 ♀ (cf. det.): Xishuangbanna, 20. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR). 1 ♂, 1 ♀: N Laos: 28 ♂♂, 36 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12./13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW, cP); 4 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 30 km NW Lg. Nam Tha, 800 m, 16./18. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (28, 30) (NHMW, cP); 1 ♂, Bolikhamsai Prov., Ban Nape-Kaew-Nua-Pass, 600 m, 18°22.3‘ N, 105° 9.1 E, 18. IV. – 1. V. 1998, Jendek & Sausa (cHromádka).

Described from Vietnam: new to China and Laos.

The identification of the Yunnan-female has to be assured by the respective male.

Dianous karen Rougemont spec. propr.

Dianous karen Rougemont, 1981a: 357 ff. figs.: 1983a: 12: 1986: 265 f.

The description of *D. rougemontianus* made it necessary to revise closely related taxa. The improvement of our knowledge of the genus has considerably increased in the last years, allowing the usage of characters that were formerly neglected, misvalued, or not really understood, e. g. arrangement and number of the setae on parameres, sculpture of the metasternum, shape of tergite 10, etc. Using this knowledge, I believe now that *D. karen*, which has been synonymized by its author with *D. vietnamensis* in 1986, is a good species. It is distinguished from *D. vietnamensis* by the number and arrangement of the parameral setae, by the sculpture of the metasternum, and by the generally less strongly pronounced ventral characters of the terminal sternites in the male.

To make the comparison of the two species possible, these are the PM of a Thailand male: wH: 37; adE: 20; lE: 15; lT: 3; wP: 29; lP: 28.5; wEl: 45; lEl: 46.5; lS: 40. Length of body: 3.7 – 4.5 mm (fore parts: 2.3 – 2.4 mm).

Male (from Doi Suthep, 1000 m. 14. I. 1990, H. Malicky, cP): Medial area of metasternum broadly flattened somewhat impressed posteriomedially, entire medial area deeply and very densely reticulated, dull with faint shine, reticulation becoming slightly less dense toward middle coxae, but there is no distinct bipartition in sculpture as in *D. vietnamensis* (metasternum shallowly reticulate, shiny and moderately coarsely and moderately sparsely punctate anterio-medially, but extremely densely and deeply reticulate and quite dull, with punctation indistinct posteriomedially), punctation of medial area moderately fine to moderately coarse and moderately sparse, acam finely and moderately densely punctate, interstices distinctly reticulated but shiny. Sternites 3-6 medially slightly more coarsely and somewhat more sparsely punctate than laterally; sternite 7 distinctly impressed posteriomedially, posterior sides of impression carinate, tooth-like extending beyond posterior margin of sternite, which is distinctly emarginate between teeth (impression and teeth somewhat stronger in *D. vietnamensis*). Sternite 8 with a deep notch in about posterior quarter; sternite 9 (fig. 96). with fine sclerotized fringes and asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong, somewhat shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 82); proximal half of each paramere without setae, distal half with 9 (published fig.ure of the holotype) – 11 (Doi Suthep) strong setae, dorsal series of each paramere setae with 7 setae in my Doi Suthep specimen (holotype: ?, not figured; aedeagus lost: Rougemont, 1981). The species lives also in Laos: 1 ♂ Laos c.: Bolikhamsai Prov., Ban-Nape-Kaow-Nua-Pass, 18. IV.- 1. V. 1998, Jendek & Sousa (cHromádka): new to Laos.

Comments. Since the material is still sparse, the variability ranges of *D. vietnamensis* and *D. karen* cannot be positively assessed; the number of setae is probably variable in a limited space, I think it is reasonable to consider the differences in the arrangement of parameral setae as a specific character.

Dianous brevicornis sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (female) and 1 ♀-paratype: Yunnan: 50 km N. Lijiang, Yulongshan Natural Reserve, (NHMW, c P).

Very similar to *D. aereus* Cameron, and different only as follows.

Greenish-aeneous metallic, rather shiny, head moderately finely and densely punctate, pronotum moderately coarsely, irregularly and confluently punctate, elytral sculpture consisting of long rugae directed on anterior half from suture posteriomediad, on posterior half from middle backwards toward the suture; abdominal punctation very fine and very dense. Antennae, palpi, and legs black with greenish metallic tint, antennal club and tarsi indistinctly paler. Clypeus and labrum greenish, sparsely pubescent. Pubescence of pronotum and elytra indistinct, that of head and abdomen distinct, short, dense, recumbent. Fourth segment of metatarsus simple, with a few longer setae, lacking bristle shoe.

Length: 3.3 – 4.1 mm (fore parts: 2.2 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 32.5; adE: 21; lE: 14.5; lT: 4; wP: 27.5; lP: 27.5; wEl: 42; lEl: 42,5; lS: 35.

Male: Unknown.

Female: Metasternum strongly convex, medial area very broadly flat, shallowly impressed and impunctate posteriomedially, lateral portions of medial area each with 18-20 moderately fine punctures, interstices densely but moderately shallowly reticulate, strongly shiny (thus distinctly different from *D. aereus* Cameron and *D. ruginosus* Zheng), acam nearly impunctate, ground sculpture even shallower than that of middle of metasternum. Sternites 3-6 finely and very sparsely punctate medially, interstices at least twice as large as diameters of punctures; sternite 7 more densely punctate and pubescent medially than on sides, not impressed, posterior margin very slightly emarginate. Sternite 8 about as in fig. 97. Valvifer obliquely truncate apically, apical brush thin, nearly half as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 moderately triangularly pointed.

Antennae distinctly shorter than those of *D. aereus*, extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum by 1-5 segments when reflexed, outer segments nearly as broad as long. Punctation on middle of abdominal tergites somewhat less dense, interstices on middle of tergite 6 distinctly larger than very fine punctures (in *D. aereus* less large than diameters of less fine punctures).

Comments. Dianous brevicornis differs from *D. aereus* Cameron by the distinctly shorter antennae and by the ventral characters described above, particularly by the the median area of metasternum, which, in *D. aereus*, is completely dull because of the extremely dense and deep reticulation.

Etymology: *brevicornis* (Lat.) = with short antennae.

Dianous ruginosus Zheng

Dianous ruginosus Zheng, 1993: 204 figs.

Material examined: 1 ♂: Sichuan: Emei Mt., 500 m, 4.-20. V. 1989 (NHMB); 2 ♀♀: Mt. Emei, ♀♀-PT: Emei Shan, 1500 m, 30. VII. 1982, Gao Xin-fen (cP) [HT and more PT in the Dept.Biol., Sichuan Teachers College.]

This species also closely resembles *D. aereus* Cameron.

Blackish-green metallic with olivaceous tint, moderately shining, head moderately finely and densely punctate, pronotum moderately coarsely and very densely, confluently punctate, elytral sculpture consisting mostly of long rugae, directed on anterior half from suture posteriolaterad to about middle and from there posteriomediad on posterior half; abdomen very finely and very densely punctate. Pubescence of head and abdomen distinct, short, recumbent. Antennae, palpi, and legs black with metallic tint, three outer antennal segments paler, sometimes light brown, tarsi more or less brownish. Clypeus and labrum blackish with metallic tint, moderately sparsely pubescent. Fourth segment of metatarsi simple, lacking bristle shoe.

Length: 3.8 – 4.7 mm (fore parts: 2.3 – 2.4 mm).

PM of one male: wH: 38; adE: 24; lE: 17; lT: 4; wP: 30.5; lP: 31; wEl: 44; lEl: 44; lS: 38.

Male: Medial area of metasternum broadly flat, densely and deeply reticulate, with a faint shine (not quite dull as in *D. aereus*), middle shallowly impressed, punctation about equally distributed, moderately coarse, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment, each half of medial area with about 20 punctures, acam with a few finer, shallow punctures, interstices with shallower reticulation than that on medial area of metasternum, declining lateral areas of metasternum finely and densely punctate, interstices with very shallow groundsculpture, shiny. Medial punctation of sternites 3-6 as fine as, but slightly sparser, than that on sides, interstices larger than diameters of punctures, but less large than two punctures combined; sternite 6 with a broad and very shallow emargination posteriorly; sternite 7 with a distinct impression posteriomedially, sides of impression elevate and carinated posteriorly, somewhat extending beyond posterior margin of sternite, punctation of impression denser than lateral punctation, posterior margin distinctly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad and deep emargination in about posterior quarter; sternite 9 acute apicolaterally (fig. 100), with short sclerotized fringes apicomedially, apicolateral brush yellowish brown, weak and moderately short, about two thirds as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus as in fig. 81, median lobe broadly rounded anteriorly, with long setae ventrally, internal sac with broad tube, and with strongly spinose membranes proximally, and finely crenulate membranes distally.

Parameres much longer than median lobe, each with about 20 evenly set moderately strong setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male; sternite 7 slightly more densely punctate and pubescent posteriomedially than laterally, no impression, no apical emargination. Sternite 8 as in fig. 98. Valvifer acute apically, apical brush short, indistinct, distinctly shorter than valvifer. Tergite 10 triangularly narrowed.

In most respects as *D. aereus* Cameron, but differs by the last 3 antennal segments lighter than the rest of antennae, and by the ventral characters: in *D. aereus* the median area of the metasternum is completely dull, the apical brush of the sternum 9 is brownish and longer, and the aedeagus is clearly different

Comments. I originally considered *Dianous ruginosus* Zheng to represent a subspecies of the Himalayan *D. aereus* Cameron. – One female is a more robust specimen and mainly black (PM: wH: 39; adE: 25; lE: 18; lT: 4; wP: 32.5: lP: 33; wEl: 44; lEl: 44; lS: 36), sternites 3-6 are somewhat more sparsely punctate, interstices medially two times as large as diameters of punctures

Dianous rugipennis sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♀): NW- Hunan: Wulingyuan, N. Dayong Sioxiyu, 400 m, 31. X. 1993 (NHMW).

This new species resembles both *D. championi* Cameron and *D. cupreogutta* sp. n., it is the sister species of *D. rugosipennis* sp. n.

Black with dark blue metallic tint, shining, fore parts coarsely and densely punctate, sculpture of almost entire elytra strongly rugose, forming long confluent rugae. Abdomen finely and moderately sparsely punctate. Pubescence of fore parts moderately distinct, abdomen with rather dense and recumbent pubescence. Antennae black, club dark brown. Maxillary palpi with first segment brown, segments 2 and 3 dark brown. Legs black, trochanters and tarsi blackish brown. Clypeus and labrum black with faint bluish tint, sparsely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi simple.

Length: 4.3 – 5.3 mm (fore parts: 2.6 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 42; adE: 23; lE: 21; lT: 5; wP: 29; lP: 32; wEl: 43,5; lEl: 48; lS: 38.

Male: Unknown.

Female: Midline of middle portion of metasternum narrowly impunctate, sides moderately densely set with coarse punctures, acam with some very fine punctures. Abdominal sternites 3-6 finely and moderately sparsely punctate medially, sternite 7 finely and densely punctate and pubescent posteriomedially, posterior margin simple. Sternite 8 (fig. 93). Valvifer (fig. 92) apically acute, apical brush moderately distinct. less than half as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded.

Head distinctly but slightly narrower than elytra, longitudinal furrows deep and very long, median portion of frons about as broad as and as strongly elevated as each of the side portions; punctation coarse and dense, diameters of punctures slightly less than basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly narrower than half diameter of punctures, but becoming as large as, to somewhat larger on a small area posteriorly near medial eye margins (not on middle of frons). Antennae moderately slender, when reflexed, extending only by last segment beyond posterior margin of pronotum, outer segments nearly 1.5 x as long as broad. Pronotum distinctly constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, impressions about same as in *D. cupreogutta*, thus less deep than in *D. championi*; punctation coarse and dense, rarely slightly confluent, diameters of punctures as large as, or slightly larger, than basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices smaller than half diameter of punctures, except posteriomedially, on small impunctate area about as broad as two and as long as three punctures combined. Elytra subquadrate, sutural and humeral impressions distinct; punctation coarser than that on pronotum, forming long oblique rugae directed laterad in anterior half, mediad in posterior half; some vorticose sculpture present on posterior half but no distinct rosette and no traces of coppery or any other similar spot. Abdomen relatively convex, paratergites narrower than those of compared species, appreciably declining (sides of sternites visible in dorsal aspect), paratergites of segment 4 about as broad as metatibia at base, punctation of paratergites very fine, dense anteriorly, becoming sparser posteriad; punctation of tergites 3-7 very fine and moderately sparse, diameters of punctures slightly less than one inner eye facet, interstices at least 1.5 x as wide as diameters of punctures, somewhat larger on middle of tergites. Legs moderately slender, metatarsi about 5/8 as long as metatibiae; first segment slightly shorter than 3 following segments combined (25: 27), distinctly shorter than last segment (25: 30), segment 4 simple. No microsculpture, except tergite 7 faintly reticulated, tergite 8 with shallow microsculpture, tergite 10 nearly smooth.

Comments. *Dianous rugipennis* is distinguished from *D. cupreogutta* by its unicolorous elytra, the denser punctation of the head and pronotum, by the more strongly rugose sculpture of the anterior portion of the elytra, by the narrower, declining paratergites, and by the simple tarsi. It differs from the very similar *D. championi* (specimens of which are not fully winged) by the denser punctation of the head and the pronotum, by the shorter antennae and legs, the not acute rugae on elytra (rugae are narrowly rounded above), the narrower, declining paratergites, the golden (not silver) pubescence, and by the simple fourth tarsal segment. From *D. rugosipennis* sp. n. it is distinguished by smaller elytra, less coarse sculpture, longer antennae and smooth interstices of the punctation of tergite 3-6 (see above).

Etymology: *ruga* (Latin) = fold or ruga, *-pennis* (Latin) = on elytra: *Dianous* with rugae on the elytra.

Dianous rugosipennis sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Fujian: Chong`an Wuyi Shan, 1 km W Wuyi Gong Village (= Shanqian, ca. 10 km S Chong`an City), residual pools in dry riverbed in steep valley, crystalline rock, 250 m, 15./ 18. I. 1997, Ji & Wang (CWBS 240) (NHMW). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: Anhui: Huang Shan 60 km NNW Huang Shan City [=Tunxi], stream (beneath cable car), ca. 3- 5 m wide, almost completely dried out, surrounded by primary forest, very big granitic rocks and sand, short sections with running water (20-30 cm wide), small residual pools with decaying leaves, near Tang Kou, 900-1000 m [figs 17, 20 in Jäch & Li, 1998], 31. X. 1997, Schönmann (CWBS 292) (NHMW, cP).

This new species resembles *D. radiatus* Champion in general habitus, it is very similar to its sister species *D. rugipennis* sp. n..

Moderately shining, black with more or less distinct dark-greenish metallic tint. Head coarsely and densely punctate, pronotum very coarsely and slightly confluently punctate, elytra very coarsely punctate, sculpture confluent, abdomen finely and moderately densely punctate. Pubescence of fore parts less distinct, that of abdomen distinct and recumbent. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs blackish with faint metallic tint, last antennal segments slightly infuscate. Clypeus and labrum dark-metallic, sparsely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi simple.

Length: 4.8 – 5.8 mm (fore parts: 2.8- 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 44; adE: 26; lE: 21; lT: 5; wP: 33.5; lP: 35; wEl: 50.5; lEl: 46; lS: 46.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, median area strongly shining with very faint microsculpture, punctation moderately fine and sparse, diameters of punctures smaller than basal cross section of second segment of maxillary palpi, interstices twice and more as wide as diameters of punctures, posterior middle narrowly impunctate, acam almost smooth, with a few very fine punctures. Medial punctation of sternites fine and sparse. Sternite 7 shallowly impressed and densely punctate and pubescent posteromedially, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a semicircular emargination in about posterior eighth. Sternite 9 acute apicolaterally (fig. 95), apical brush about half as long as the sternite, with a small area set with asacl apicomedially. Tergite 10 rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 84, 86) with slender median lobe triangularly pointed apically, apical portion densely set with moderately long setae ventrally, internal sac strongly sclerotized. Parameres slender with 15-16/ 24-25 equally distributed setae.

Female: Sternite 8 (fig. 94), stronger triangular apically than in *D. rugipennis*. Valvifer about as in *D. rugipennis*, apical brush stronger, nearly as long as stronger sclerotized portion of the valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded.

Head distinctly narrower than elytra, longitudinal furrows of frons deep and very long, median portion nearly as broad as each of the side portions, flat anterior, distinctly elevated posterior; punctation coarse and dense, diameters of punctures variable, large punctures about as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures. Antennae short, when reflexed extending to about posterior margin of the pronotum, penultimate segments about one third longer than broad. Pronotum with the sides strongly convex in anterior half, strongly concave posteriorly; a deep transverse impression near anterior margin, deep lateral impressions in about middle, two distinctly elevated portions posteriorly behind the lateral impressions; punctation very coarse and dense, distinctly rugose near posterior margin, diameters of punctures about as large as medial cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, some exceptions posteromedially, where interstices can become as large as punctures. Elytra subquadrate, posterior margin deeply emarginate, sutural impression distinct in anterior half, a shallow impression in lateral middle where internal rugae end in a point; sculpture very coarse and dense with long rugae, which are directed posterolaterad in anterior half of elytra, anterolaterad in posterior half; rugae about as wide as first segment of middle tarsi. Abdomen moderately convex, paratergites moderately broad, in sagittal level, those of segment 4 about as braod as metatibiae at broadest point of its anterior third, punctation of paratergites fine and very dense anteriorly, distinctly sparser posteriorly; punctation of tergites 3-7 fine and moderately dense, interstices about as large or slightly larger than diameters of punctures; punctation of tergites 8 and 10 fine and sparse, distinctly sparser than that of tergite 7. Legs slender, metatarsi two thirds as long as metatibiae, first segment slightly shorter than 3 following segments combined (30: 32), about as long as segment 5, segment 4 simple. Fore body with very shallow traces of microsculpture, microsculpture of abdomen slightly more distinct (for identification in a key this species should run amongst those which are lacking microsculpture).

Variability: The specimens from Anhui are black with faint greenish tint; the aedeagus is almost identical to that of the HT, but parameres have 24-25 setae.

Comments. Dianous rugosipennis is distinguished from *D. radiatus* Champion by coarser and denser punctation of head and pronotum, by the shorter antennae, and by the darker greenish shine, from *D. championi* Cameron also by coarser and denser punctation of head and pronotum and shorter antennae, and by the distinct greenish shine. From both species by the aedeagus, especially by the equal distribution of paramere setae. From the very similar *D. rugipennis* it is distinguished by the much larger elytra (wH: wEl in *D. rugipennis* = 0.97, in *D. rugosipennis* = 0.84- 0.90), coarser sculpture of the fore parts, shorter antennae and faint but distinct microsculpture on abdomen.

Etymology: *rugosipennis* (Latin) = having rugosely sculptured elytra.

Dianous atrocyaneus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Taiwan: Taoyuan Hsien: Takuanshan Forest, 1600 m, 17. IV. 1990, on wet rocks in a creek, A. Smetana (cS).

This new species belongs to the group of *D. chinensis* Bernhauer and is the sister species of *D. yoshidai* Naomi from Iriomote Island near Taiwan. In general habitus (proportions and sculpture), it closely resembles *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer.

Moderately shining, fore parts completely black dorsally, entire abdomen and fore parts bright blue metallic ventrally. Punctation of fore parts coarse and dense, slightly confluent on some areas of elytra, abdomen finely and densely punctate. Pubescence of fore parts whitish, long, erect, especially conspicuous at sides of elytra, abdomen with dense, moderately recumbent golden pubescence. Antennae black, club brownish. Palpi dark brown. Legs black with dark blue metallic tint, trochanters dark brown. Clypeus and labrum dark blue metallic with long and moderately dense pubescence. Fourth segment of metatarsi slightly but distinctly bilobed.

Length: 5.2 – 6.2 mm (fore parts: 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 41,5; adE: 25; lE: 18; lTe: 6; wP: 34,5; lP: 36,5; wEl: 55,5; lEl: 55; lS: 49.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, flat medially, narrow medial area (as wide as 4-5 punctures combined) impunctate, punctation coarse and rather dense, becoming much finer and sparser toward declining lateral portions of metasternum, acam almost smooth. Sternites 3-5 medially finely and somewhat sparser punctate than on the sides; sternite 6 very shallowly impressed in posterior middle, punctation as on the sides, sternite 7 with long, distinct medial impression finely and densely punctate posteriorly and very densely pubescent at posterior border, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a deep, broad, rounded emargination in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 with a distinct prominent tooth apicolaterally (fig. 116), apicolateral brush about 2/3 as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 113) of the „*chinensis*-type“, parameres with 8 + 10/12 setae, apex of median lobe with about 26 short setae ventrolaterally.

Female: Unknown.

Head similar to that of *D. banghaasi*, punctation of frons coarse and dense, diameters of punctures slightly less than cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly smaller than half diameter of punctures, somewhat larger, medially and posteriolaterally, rarely as large as or larger than diameters of punctures. Antennae slender, similar to those of *D. banghaasi*. Pronotum similar to that of *D. banghaasi*, punctation coarser than on head, diameters of punctures may become as large as middle cross section of third antennal segment, punctation transversely confluent near posterior margin. Elytra very large, subquadrate, sutural impression long and distinct, humeral impression shallow; punctation as coarse as or somewhat coarser than in *D. banghaasi*, somewhat confluent in middle of each elytron, diameters of largest punctures about as large as cross section of second antennal segment, interstices distinctly smaller than half diameter of punctures, distinctly larger posteriomedially on each elytron. Abdomen similar to that of *D. banghaasi*, with very broad paratergites, and fine and dense punctation. Legs slender, metatarsi at least 2/3 as long as metatibiae, first segment much shorter than the 3 following segments combined (36: 47), about as long as last segment, segment 4 shortly bilobed (most distinct in anterior tarsi). Elytra with very faint traces of microsculpture, interstices of abdominal punctation, except on tergite 8, nearly smooth.

Comments. *Dianous atrocyaneus* may be distinguished from all closely related species by the coloration. It differs from *D. yoshidai* Naomi (which has a dark coppery dot in the middle of the elytra just behind middle, a character that was not indicated in the original diagnosis but was taken from the holotype) by its larger size and by larger elytra. The hitherto undescribed male sexual characters of *D. yoshidai* are very similar to those of *D. atrocyaneus*, but sternite 8 has a deeper apical notch (in about posterior third), the median lobe has some more small setae ventro-laterally (27-30), parameres with less setae (7- 8).

Etymology: *ater* (Latin) = black, *cyaneus* (Latin) = bright blue. Refers to the coloration.

Dianous gemmosus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Yunnan: 100 km W Kunming. Diaolin Natural Reserve, 22. V.-2. VI. 1993 (NHMW, cP). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: Yunnan: Yipinglang, 1800 m, 25°05'N, 101°53'E, 8.-10.VI.1993, Bolm (NHMB, cP); 1 ♀: ibidem 2000 m, 25°05'N, 101°55'E, V. Kubán (NHMB).

This new species belongs to the *chinensis*-complex and is the sister species of *D. hammondi* Rougemont which it resembles closely. It is distinguished from him e. g. by a narrow triangular golden shining area in posterior middle of elytra.

Rather shining, black with bluish and some aeneous tint, elytra each with conspicuous golden-coppery area on posterior half near suture. Head moderately coarsely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and mostly densely punctate, somewhat rugose near anterior margin and in posterior impressions, elytra each coarsely sculptured, with long, mostly oblique rugae, which form a ± regular oval rosette on posterior two thirds (figs 27, 28), abdomen, except tergites 8 and 10, very finely and densely punctate. Pubescence of fore parts moderately distinct, that of abdomen distinct and recumbent. Antennae blackish with slight metallic tint, base of individual segments narrowly brown, club dark brown. First segment of maxillary palpi brown, second and third segments blackish brown, bases of segments lighter. Legs black with some metallic tint, trochanters brownish, tarsi blackish brown. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, moderately densely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi distinctly bilobed (fig. 114).

Length: 5.3 – 6.5 mm (fore parts: 3.0 – 3.2 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 45; adE: 28; lE: 19; lT: 8; wP: 35,5; lP: 37,5; wEl: 55; lEl: 59; lS: 51.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, broad triangular median area dull, extremely densely reticulated, medially impunctate, laterally moderately sparsely set with numerous moderately fine punctures, declining lateral areas of metasternum finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interstices smooth and shiny, acam finely and densely punctate and pubescent. Punctation of sternites 3-5 in middle slightly less fine and somewhat sparser than that on sides, sternite 6 with distinct impression in posterior half, punctation about same as that on previous sternites, posterior margin shallowly emarginate in similar way as that of sternite 5; sternite 7 with a long and narrow median impression, posterior half of impression bordered laterally by sharp keel toothlike prominent posteriorly, anterior half of impression very finely and very sparsely punctate, punctation of posterior half moderately fine and very dense, posterior margin broadly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a round emargination in about posterior fifth. Sternite 9 serrate apically (fig. 117), apicolateral brush strong and long, as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 123) with median lobe broad, deeply, about V-like emarginate apically, apical portion with about 30 short setae ventro- laterally. Parameres with two groups of setae: 9 or 10 long and strong ventral setae at apex, and about 7 shorter setae dorsally in anterior half.

Female: Ventral characters resembling those of male, but medial area of metasternum very shallowly reticulate and moderately shiny, lateral portions of medial area moderately coarsely and moderately densely punctate; sternite 6 simple, sternite 7 with a very shallow impression posteriomedially, moderately finely and very densely punctate, posterior margin very shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 (fig. 115) triangularly rounded apically. Valvifer acute apically, apical brush longer than entire valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded, densely set with short and strong setae apically.

Head in general similar to that of the previous species; diameters of punctures on frons about as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment (thus distinctly smaller than basal cross section of third antennal segment), interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, distinctly larger posteriolaterally and on elevated medial portion, where they may exceed diameters of neighbouring punctures. Antennae very long, at least extending by last four segments well beyond posterior margin of the pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments about twice as long as broad. Pronotum in general as that of the previous species; punctation distinctly coarser than on head, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly slightly smaller than half diameters of punctures laterally, larger centrally, middle with distinct impunctate area about as long as fourth antennal segment and as broad as length of tenth antennal segment; punctation on anterior transverse impression slightly confluent, punctation of the posterior impressions (near posterior margin) distinctly confluent. Elytra subquadrate, sutural and humeral impressions distinct; in anterior third with punctation about as coarse as that on middle of pronotum, but punctures obliquely extended; posterior two thirds with mainly long oblique rugae directed from middle of lateral margin posteriomediad toward suture and forming an obliquely-oval, more or less distinct rosette on lateral half (fig. 28); despite deep rugae and very narrow interstices surface of elytra distinctly shiny, not as dull as e. g. in *D. frater* Cameron. Abdomen with broad, slightly upwards directed paratergites, those of segment 4 about as broad as middle cross section of metatiba, punctation of paratergites very fine and very dense throughout; tergite 7 with a broad palisade fringe apically (the species is fully winged); punctation very fine and dense, diameters of punctures smaller than medial eye facets, interstices about as large as (laterally) or somewhat larger (medially) than punctures; punctation of tergite 8 coarser but also dense; tergite 10 finely and sparsely punctate. Legs slender, metatarsi 2/3 as long as the metatibiae, first segment distinctly shorter than following 3 segments combined (43: 54), distinctly longer than last segment (43: 34), segment 4 distinctly, moderately deeply bilobed (fig. 114). Fore parts lack microsculpture, abdomen with traces of very shallow groundsculpture, tergite 8 with shallow reticulation, tergite 10 rather smooth.

Comments. Dianous gemmosus is distinguished from *D. hammondi* Rougemont by the less regular punctation of the frons, by the coarser punctation of pronotum which has no median longitudinal furrow, by the golden elytral area, the less dense abdominal punctation, and by the sexual characters (in *D. hammondi*, the anterior emargination of the median lobe is broadly rounded and there are only about 20 short ventral setae on each side of the apex of the median lobe).

Etymology: *gemma* (Latin)= precious stone, jewel; *Dianous* set with precious stone or jewel.

Dianous chinensis Bernhauer

Dianous chinensis Bernhauer, 1916: 28; Puthz, 1971a: 89 figs.

Material examined: Shandong: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: Kiautschau [Chiao-chou Wan] (types) (FMCh, ZMB, cP). Jiangxi: 1 ♀ „Kiangsi“ without further indication (MM). Hunan: 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Wulingyuan, N. Dayong Sioxiyu, 400 m, 30. X. 1993, H. Schillhammer (5) (NHMW, cP).

Shaanxi: 1 ♂: „Tsinling [Ching-ling Shan], Hsin-nganfu-Peiho (= Si-an-fu, Wie-ho, see Filchner, 1925: 69 ff.; = Xi'an) (ZMB).

Comments. This species seems to be rare. It may be easily recognized by the dense and very regular punctation and by the distinct reticulation throughout. Elytra: fig. 102. Sternite 9 of male (figs 118, 119). Aedeagus (figs 121, 122), ratio of breadth of median lobe at bottom of apical emargination to depth of apical emargination = 1.9-2.3; parameres with 7-9 alS and 8-13 amS, apical lobes of median lobe with 29-34 short setae. This species is also very close to *D. aequalis* Zheng but larger, reticulated, the median lobe less deeply emarginate, in the female apicomedial projection of sternite 8 is less narrow and less long.

In the NHMW there are two females from Fujian, which differ from typical *D. chinensis* by dark blue color (lacking greenish tint), one of them has a very large elytral spot (larger than the length of antennal segment 3), the other a distinctly smaller elytral spot. Since I have no males from the respective localities these two specimens should be regarded as „*chinensis* abw." 1 ♀: Fujian: Longyan 2 km S Dachi, 750 m, Ceyan Shan, stream ca. 1-2 m wide, rocky steps with waterfalls, pools with crystalline sand, coarse granitic gravel, in the upper section surrounded by broadleaf forest, 29. I. 1997, Ji & Wang (CWBS 262); 1 ♀: Longyan Xiachi (20 km W Longyan), Meihua Shan, 650 m, mountain stream, 3-5 m wide, flowing through densely forested (broadleaf trees) steep valley descending from Meihua Shan, small waterfalls (figs 14, 16 in Jäch & Li, 1998), 30. I. 1997, Ji & Wang (CWBS 263).

Dianous yangae sp. n.

Dianous chinensis; Zheng, 1993: 198

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): Sichuan: Emei Shan, 7. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR in BMNH). Paratypes: (4) ♀♀, (4) ♀♀: same data as HT (cR, cP); 2 ♂♂: Suifu, 1.-10. XI. 1929, D. C. Graham (USNM); 1 ♂: Sichuan: Quingfeng Shan NW Chengdu, 600 m, Flussufer, 30.55 N, 103.30 E, 4. VI. 1997, M. Schülke (cSchülke); 2♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Emei Shan, 630-710 m. 23. VII. 1983 („*chinensis*" det. Zheng)(cP).

This new species is the sister species of *D. chinensis*, from which it may be distinguished at first glance by the much smaller elytral spots.

Moderately shining, Prussian-blue metallic, elytra each with a moderately large orange spot (fig. 103). Head and pronotum moderately coarsely and densely punctate, elytral punctation coarse and dense, regular, abdomen finely and very densely punctate. Pubescence remarkably dense, whitish yellow, long and semierect. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs blackish blue. Clypeus and labrum blue, densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment distinctly, moderately deeply bilobed.

Length: 6.7-7.5 mm (fore parts: 3.3 – 3.6 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 45; adE: 29; lE: 18; lTe: 6; wP: 37.5; lP: 40; wEl: 64; lEl: 64; lS: 55.

Male: Medial area of metasternum flattened, slightly impressed posteriomedially, punctation moderately coarse and very dense, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of third segment of maxiallary palpi, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, densely reticulated; narrowly impunctate posteriomedially; acam finely and densely punctate, interstices nearly smooth; declining lateral areas of metasternum about as coarsely and densely punctate as medial area. Sternites 3-6 moderately finely and very densely punctate throughout; sternite 7 with a broad and shallow posterio-medial impression more densely punctate and pubescent than sides, posterior margin broadly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad and deep notch in nearly posterior quarter. Sternite 9 acute apicolaterally (fig. 120), with dense sclerotized fringes and asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong, nearly as long as sternite. Tergite 10 blunt or very shallowly emarginate apically. Aedeagus (figs 124, 125) similar to that of *D. banghaasi*, ratio of breadth of median lobe at bottom of apical emargination : depth of apical emargination = 1.5 – 1.9; parameres with 11 alS and 12-14 amS; apical lobes of median lobe with 22- 26 ventral setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternite 7 not impressed. very finely and densely punctate and pubescent posteriomedially. Sternite 8 (fig. 153). Valvifer acute, apical brush about as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 distinctly, but moderately triangular.

Punctation generally remarkably regular, that of head and pronotum equally coarse and dense, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of second segment of maxillary palpi, distinctly smaller than basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, larger posteriorly near inner magins of eyes and on midline of pronotum (but no distinctly separate impunctate areas). Antennae long, extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum by about 4 segments when reflexed, outer segments nearly 1.5 x as long as broad. Pronotum with distinct, but shallow oblique lateral impressions on posterior half. Elytra coarsely, very densely, regularly punctate, all individual punctures well-defined, diameters of punctures as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices distinctly smaller than half diameters of punctures, shallowly reticulated, punctation becoming somewhat finer and sparser anteriorly and posteriorly. Abdomen with very broad, upwards directed, finely and very densely punctate paratergites; punctation of tergites fine and very dense, diameters of punctures nearly as large as medial eye facets. interstices mostly as large as half diameters of punctures, middle of each tergite hardly more sparsely punctate; punctation of tergites 8 and 10 slightly coarser than that of the previous tergites. Legs slender, metatarsi as long as metatibiae, first segment distinctly shorter than three following segments combined, slightly longer than last segment, fourth segment distinctly bilobed. Entire dorsal surface densely, more or less deeply reticulated, resulting in somewhat fatty lustre.

Comments. *Dianous yangae* differs from *D. chinensis* by the much smaller elytral spots (compare fig. 102), by the narrower apical lobes of the median lobe, by the different ratio of anterior median lobe (2.3 in one male syntype of *D. chinensis*), and by the larger size. The specimens from Emei Shan quoted by Zheng as „*chinensis* Bernhauer“ belong to *D. yangae* as could be verified by specimens from the quoted series.

Etymology: Dedicated to Miss Yang Ping, who helped in collecting.

Dianous senex sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): China: W-Sichuan: Daxue Shan, Hailuogo Glacier Park, Camp 1, 2100 m, 29.36.00 N, 102.03.35 E, 27.- 31. V. 1997, M. Schülke (ZMB); Paratypes: 2 ♂♂: same data as HT (cP, cSchülke); 2 ♂♂: ibidem 102°04‘ E, 29°36‘ N, river valley ca. 3 km above Camp I, 2100 m, 28./ 31. V. 1997, A. Pütz, D. Wrase (coll. Pütz, coll. Schülke).

This new species belongs to the group of *D. chinensis* and resembles many species of that group, especially *D. yangae*. It is remarkable by moderately long greyish pubescence of the fore parts.

Moderately shining, black with (Prussian-)blue metallic reflection, elytra each with a moderately large, oval, orange spot. Punctation of fore parts coarse and dense, very slightly confluent between elytral spot and suture, abdominal punctation fine and dense. Woolly pubescence of the fore parts greyish, moderately long, half erect, longest setae of pronotum about as long as antennal segment 4, abdominal pubescence yellowish, dense, recumbent. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs black with blue metallic tint, trochanters black/metallic. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic with long and dense pubescence. Sternum 9 with distinct apicolateral tooth (fig. 135). Fourth tarsal segment shortly bilobed, distinct also at metatarsi.

Length: 5.2 – 6.4 mm (fore parts: 3.0 – 3.1 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 45; adE: 29; lE: 18; lTe: 7; wP: 35; lP: 37; wEl: 54; lEl: 55; lS: 49.

Male: Metasternum moderately convex, medial area coarsely and moderately densely punctate except on actual middle which is impunctate, interstices distinctly reticulated, acam with some fine punctures, punctation of sternites moderately coarse and moderately dense, interstices nearly smooth. Sternite 7 with a broad impression apicomedially which is very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad, rounded emargination in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 (fig. 135), densely set with sclerotized fringes and asacl apicomedially, apical brush strong, about as long as the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded and slightly concave apicomedially. Aedeagus (fig. 126) about as in the related species, with a strongly sclerotized, nightcap-like internal sac, parameres with 8/10 alS and 12/16 amS, apex of median lobe with about 17-22 short setae ventrolaterally.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, sternite 8 rounded (probably triangular apicomedially; incomplete in the allotype). Apical brush of valvifer nearly as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 triangularly rounded.

Pubescence of fore parts greyish and woolly on head and pronotum. Head and pronotum less densely punctate than elytra, in the middle of pronotum an impunctate area about as long as antennal segment 4 and about as broad as three punctures combined. Diameter of oval elytral spot less long than antennal segment 3, about as long as antennal segments 6 + 7 combined, punctation of elytra coarse and very dense, except on a small elevated area between humeral and sutural impressions in anterior third, where interstices may become half as large as diameters of punctures, and except on posteriolateral quarter; punctation of elytral spots dense, between spot and suture very dense or slightly confluent longitudinally. Punctation of abdomen fine and dense, punctures slightly smaller than medial eye facets, interstices also in middle of tergites at most as large as diameters of punctures, punctation of tergite 8 coarser, punctures about as large as medial eye facets; punctation of paratergites fine and extremely dense. Reticulation at places faint, somewhere distinct, at places missing.

Comments. Dianous senex differs from *D. yangae* by smaller size, smaller elytra, less dense and coarser punctate metasternum, by the elytral spot which is comparatively larger and (longitudinally-) oval, and by the slightly coarser punctation of pronotum's dic, from *D. mendax*, *D. emeiensis*, *D. hummeli*, and *D. dubiosus* by distinct apicolateral tooth of sternum 9, from *D. atroviolaceus*, *D. banghaasi*, *D. bashanensis*, *D. bioculatus*, *D. gonggamontis*, *D. socius* and *D. taiwanensis* by the greyish pubescence of the fore parts, and from some of them furthermore by semierect pubescence, from *D. chinensis* by the shorter, woolly pubescence of pronotum, from all by the sexual characters. This new species is very close to *D. yangae* sp. n. and might represent a subspecies of it, which is restricted to high mountains.

Etymology: *senex* (Lat.) = aged man. Refers to its greyish pubescence.

Dianous banghaasi Bernhauer, 1916

Dianous Bang-Haasi Bernhauer, 1916: 27 f.; L. Benick, 1940: 575 figs.
Dianous banghaasi; Puthz, 1970: 32; Puthz, 1971a: 89 fig.; Zheng, 1993: 198
Dianous pilosus Champion, 1919: 54 f.

Material examined: Shandong: 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Kiautschau [Chiao-chou Wan] (including types of *D. banghaasi*) (FMCh, MM, cP). Zhejiang: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: Ningpo [Yin-hsien] (including 1 type of *D. pilosus*) (BMNH, IRScNB, ZMB, cP); 1 ♂: Da-zeh near Tychau, Walker (syntype of *D. pilosus*) (BMNH). Jiangxi: 1 ♂ (without precise locality) (syntype of *D. banghaasi*) (FMCh); 1 ♂: Kuling near Kiukiang [Jiujiang], H. F. Loomis, 18. X. 1919 (USNM); 8 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: Tienmuschan, Reitter (FMCh, NHMW, ZMB, cP). Hunan: 1♂, 1 ♀: Shaoshan, 18. X. 1966, P. M. Hammond (BMNH); 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: SW Huitong, env. Guangping, 300 m, 2. XI. 1993, H. Schillhammer (7), 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: ibidem 350 m, 4.XI.1993, H. Schillhammer (10 a); 1 ♀: ibidem 350 m, 8. XI. 1993, L. Li (16) (NHMW); 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: Wulingyuan, N. Dayong Zangjiajie, 450 m, 30. X. 1993, H. Schillhammer (4), 1 ♀: Wulingyuan, N. Dayong Sioxiyu, 400 m, 31. X. 1993, H. Schillhammer (5) (NHMW, cP). Guizhou: 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀: no further indication (NHMW); 5 ♀♀: „Kouy-tcheou, région de Pin-fa, 1906, J. Cavalerie (IRScNB, MNHNP); 2 ♂♂: Huangguoshu, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP), 31 exx. Longong, Huaxi, and Huangguoshu, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (t. Rougemont, cR); 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀: Bije Pref., Minxi Co., Dou Lou Lake, 1200-1300 m, 30. VII. 1997, M. Wang (NHMW, cP). Guangxi: 1 ♂: Dist. Lipu, 120 km S Guilin, Berge bei Siuren, 350 m, 12. XI. 1993, Schönmann & Schillhammer (19)(NHMW). Fujian: 13 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀: Chungan, Bohea Hill, 16. II., 24. IV., 30. IV., 3. V. 1940, 1 ♂: Shaowu, Shuipeichieh, 13. I. 1940, 1 ♂: Shaowu, Kaishow, 4. I. 1944, 2 ♀♀: Shaowu, Ku Hsien kai, 6. VI. 1943, 16. III. 1944, 1 ♂, 1♀: Changting, Hotien, 15. IV. 1941, 1 ♂: Changting, Ninling, 24. IV. 1941, 1 ♂: Yungan, 31. III. 1941: all leg. T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum, cP); 1 ♂: Shaowu, 500 m, 29. X. 1937, J. Klapperich (cP). Guangdong: 10 ♂♂, 13♀♀: „Canton, lebend in den Kisten“, Mell (ZMB, cP). Sichuan: 1♂ (abw.): N Ya'an, Baoxing County, ca. 5 km SW Baoxing, 900 m, river (Xichuan He), ca. 5 m wide, with pebbles and cobbles, cold, fast flowing through forest, Ji & Wang, 11. VI. 1996 (CWBS 228) (NHMW); 1 ♂ (abw.): Emei Shan, 7. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR). Zheng records numerous specimens from Emei Shan, of which he sent me 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (15. VI., 15. VII. and 23. VII. 1983).

Comments. This is the most common *Dianous* of China, easy to identify by its remarkably erect pubescence and the large elytral spots (fig. 104). The extension of the elytral spots seems to be variable. In most specimens examined (including types) the large, somewhat transverse spot on each elytron extends toward the declining lateral areas and is seemingly (in dorsal view) fused with lateral margin but is (in lateral view) actually separate from the lateral margin by a distance about equal to about the length of the fourth antennal segment. In one of the two males from Guizhou: Huangguoshu, the elytral spot is somewhat smaller and thus in dorsal view separate from darker elytral sides (the diameter of the spot is about as large as the length of the third antennal segment; about as large as the length of the third and fourth antennal segments combined in typical specimens of *D. banghaasi*). Some specimens from Sichuan: Emei Shan have the spots broader than long but narrower than in the typical specimens, with the length slightly larger than the length of the third antennal segment. Dissection of the genitalia and careful study of the ventral characters confirmed that these are only somewhat aberrant specimens. The labels are marked with „abw."(= aberrant). *Dianous banghaasi* probably reaches the distributional limits in Sichuan and Guizhou and is represented there by peripheric populations which to some degree differ from the populations in the centre of the distribution areal (as it is known in *D. coerulescens* Gyllenhal, see Puthz, 1980b: 7 ff.).

The aedeagus (fig. 127) is also variable in the number of the setae: the parameres have 8-11 alS and 9-11 amS, the apicolateral lobes of the median lobe have 18-24 small ventral setae; the number of setae varies both in one specimen and in specimens from the same series. A good working distinguishing character is the ratio of breadth of median lobe at bottom of apical emargination: depth of emargination, which varies in the material examined between 1.2-1.4 (this ratio differs from that of the related species, e. g. *D. taiwanensis* Puthz, *D. aequalis* Zheng, *D. bioculatus* sp. n.). Sternite 8 of the female has a distinct triangular projection apically (fig. 131).

Dianous aequalis Zheng

Dianous aequalis Zheng, 1993: 199 f. fig.

Material examined: 1 ♂-PT: Sichuan: Emei Shan, 710- 1120 m, Gou Zheng-yue (cP) [HT, AT and 4 PT in the Dept.Biol., Sichuan Teachers College. Nanchong]. Guangdong: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: „China, Canton, lebend in den Kisten", Mell (ZMB, cP).

This species is closely related to *D. banghaasi*, it also has conspicuous erect pubescence. The description is taken from a male labelled „Canton" (see below).

Moderately shining, black with violet (-bluish) tint, each elytron with a large orange spot (diameter about as large as length of third antennal segment, or even larger). Head moderately coarsely and moderately densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and densely, near posterior border somewhat coalescently, punctate, elytral punctation coarse, mostly well-defined, except sometimes slightly confluent near medial border of elytral spot, abdomen finely and moderately densely punctate. Pubescence yellowish, long, dense, erect. Antennae brown, club lighter, maxillary palpi brownish, legs blackish brown, tarsi lighter. Clypeus and labrum bluish, densely pubescent. Fourth segment of metatarsi distinctly but shortly bilobed.

Length: 4.2 – 5.2 mm (fore parts: 2.5 – 2.7 mm).

PM of ♂ from „Canton": wH: 38; adE: 23; lE: 17; lTe: 4; wP: 31; lP: 33; wEl: 49; lEl: 49; lS: 42.

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, medial area slightly impressed and impunctate posteriorly (impunctate area triangular, about as long as fifth segment of metatarsus, and as broad as length of second metatarsal segment posteriorly), punctation moderately coarse, regular, dense, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third segment of maxillary palpi, interstices slightly larger than half diameters of punctures, nearly smooth, acam with some fine and scattered punctures, shiny. Sternites 3-6 somwhat more sparsely punctate medially than laterally; sternite 7 with very shallow posteriomedial impression, punctation and pubescence of impression fine and very dense, posterior margin simple. Sternite 8 with round notch in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 with acute tooth apicolaterally (fig. 136), densely set with long sclerotized fringes and asacl on an oval field apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong, as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus similar to those of related species, apical emargination of median lobe deep (fig. 128), ratio of breadth of median lobe at botom of apical emargination: depth of apical emargination = 1.3 – 1.7; parameres slightly longer than median lobe, with 5-7 (8) alS and 8- 9 (10) amS; apical lobes of median lobe with 13-19 small ventral setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male. Sternite 8 (fig. 132) with a long triangular projection. Valvifer acute apically, apical brush about as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded.

Dianous aequalis is in many respects very close to *D. banghaasi*, but the outer antennal segments are longer, nearly twice as long as broad, the elytral sculpture denser, intermediate between *D. banghaasi* and *D. chinensis* with posterio-lateral quarter coarsely and densely punctate, punctures as coarse as on anterior half of elytra, interstices smaller than half diameters of punctures (see below), elytral spots (in dorsal view) distinctly separate from the blackish-blue lateral areas.

Variability: In the PT from Emei Shan the posteriolateral punctation of elytra is less coarse and less dense than in the Canton-♂, but distinctly more dense than in *D. banghaasi*; the parameres have 7/8 alS and 10 amS.

Comments. *Dianous aequalis* Zheng is distinguished from *D. banghaasi* by smaller size, by the characters given above, and by the sexual characters, from *D. chinensis* also by smaller size, by the smooth interstices of punctation, and by the aedeagus with narrower apical lobes of the median lobe and deeper apical emargination.

R. E. Mell (1878- 1970) lived a long time in Canton; possibly the material has been collected there and shipped alive to the Berlin museum; pers. comm. Dr. Uhlig.

Dianous dubiosus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Guizhou: Huangguoshu, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont in BMNH). 1 ♀ paratype: Guangxi: Da Ming Shan, 1000 m, 13. V. 1997, J. Fellowes (cP).

This *Dianous* resembles in almost all characters very strongly *D. emeiensis* Zheng but has a distinct aedeagus and a more deeply (distinctly) bilobed segment 4 of the metatarsi (fig. 141).

Moderately shining, blackish-blue-metallic (Prussian blue), elytra each with a moderately large organge spot (about as in fig. 105 or slightly smaller). Punctation of head coarse and very dense, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, deeply reticulated, punctation of pronotum as coarse as in *D. emeiensis* but slightly denser, elytral sculpture very coarse, and dense, slightly transversely coalescent on lateral portions of anterior half, also coalescent around anterior and sutural border of orange spots, abdomen moderately finely but more densely punctate than in *D. emeiensis*. Pubescence, antennae, palpi, and legs as in *D. emeiensis*, segment 4 of metatarsi distinctly, but shortly bilobed (fig. 141).

Length: 4.5-5.7 (fore parts: 2.7-2.8 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 40.5; adE: 24; wP: 33: lP: 34,5; wEl: 52; lEl: 55; lS: 47.

Male: Metasternum strongly convex, medial area not flattened, with midline narrowly impunctate, sides moderately finely and densely punctate, punctures smaller than basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices smaller than diameters of punctures, very densely, moderately shallowly reticulated, shiny; acam very finely, sparsely punctate, interstices smooth. Medial punctation of sternites 3-6 moderately fine, slightly sparser than lateral punctation, sternite 7 with posterior broad, shallow impression more densely punctate than sides, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad and deep notch in about posterior quarter to fifth. Sternite 9 as in fig. 137, irregularly serrate apically, without apicomedial fringes, apicolateral brush strong, distinctly shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 very broadly rounded, slightly concave posteriomedially. Aedeagus as in fig. 130, resembling that of *D. bashanensis* Zheng (fig. 144), apical portion of median lobe less deeply emarginate, with about 16- 17 apicoventral short setae on each side; parameres longer than in *D. bashanensis* and stronger apically, with 7 alS and 11 amS.

Female: Metasternum nearly as in the male, but no distinct microsculpture throughout. Sternite 8 pointed apicomedially. Valvifer oblique-triangular posteriorly, apical brush nearly as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded.

Variability: The elytral spot of the ♀-paratype is smaller than that of the holotype.

Comments. *Dianous dubiosus* is distinguished by the aedeagus and the distinctly bilobed segment 4 of metatarsus. It is more coarsely sculptured and more densely reticulated than *D. emeiensis*. It can be distinguished from *D. bashanensis* Zheng by the larger elytra, the stronger metallic tint, and by the elytral spot situated in about posterior half of elytra.

1 ♀: Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: Sun Lin Sea, rte. 151, 16 km SSE Luku, 6.IV.1991, H.G.Nelson (FMCh): cf. det.: This specimen resembles closely the type of *D. dubiosus* but elytral sculpture is even coarser, abdominal punctation slightly less dense.

Etymology: *dubiosus* = dubious; it refers to the difficulty to distinguish this species from *D. emeiensis* by the external characters and to the lack of the type material for comparison.

Dianous cyaneocupreus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Taiwan: Taipei Hsien: South Fork Ching Mei Str., 3 km SE Ching Mei (19 km SE Teipei). 26. III. 1991, H. G. Nelson (FMCh).

This new species resembles many of the bluish species with elytral spots, it belongs to the group of *D. chinensis* Bernhauer.

Moderately shining, black with distinct bluish tint, elytra each with a large cupreous spot. Punctation of fore parts coarse and dense, somewhat confluent on some areas of elytra, abdomen very finely and sparsely punctate. Pubescence of fore parts brownish, very long, erect, especially remarkable on clypeus and on pronotum; abdomen with dense, long, recumbent, golden pubescence. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs black with some dark bluish metallic tint, trochanters dark brown. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic with very long pubescence. Fourth segment of pro- and mesotarsi distinctly but slightly biolobed, that of metatarsi almost simple (fig. 142).

Length: 5.0 – 6.0 mm (fore parts: 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 44; adE 27; lE: 19; lT: 6; wP: 35; lP:38; wEl: 55; lEl: 57; lS: 49.

Male: Metasternum, acam and ventral abdomen about as in *D. atrocyaneus*, punctation of sternites very fine, medially slightly sparser than laterally. Sternite 8 with a deep, broad, rounded emargination in about posterior quarter. Outline of sternite 9 about as in *D. atrocyaneus*, with a broad area densely set with long sclerotized fringes and minute asacl apicomedially (fig. 138), apicolateral brush strong, 5/6 as long as the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus about as in *D. atrocyaneus* (see fig. 113), parameres with 6 + 12 setae, apex of median lobe with about 23-27 short setae ventrolaterally.

Female: Unknown.

Elytra with a large cupreous spot in posterior half, diameter slightly smaller than length of antennal segment 3; elytral punctation even coarser and mostly denser than on pronotum, in anterior half transversely confluent, between spot and suture longitudinally confluent, very dense and slightly confluent on the spot.

Comments. Dianous cyaneocupreus differs from *D. cupreostigma* Puthz by much longer pubescence and finer and sparser abdominal punctation, from *D. yoshidai* Naomi by coarser punctation of frons and elytra, longer pubescence and much finer and sparser abdominal punctation, from *D. taiwanensis* Puthz by color, longer pubescence of pronotum and very dense punctation of paratergites, from *D. dubiosus* sp. n. by very fine and very sparse abdominal punctation and smooth interstices of punctation of nearly the whole insect, from all these species by the aedeagus.

Etymology: *cyaneus* (Latin) = bright blue, *cupreus* (Latin) = cupreous. Refers to the coloration.

Dianous hummeli Bernhauer, 1936

Dianous Hummeli Bernhauer, 1936: 3; Puthz, 1971a: 90f. figs.
Dianous szechuanus Bernhauer, 1936, l.c. : 3 f.

Material examined. Sichuan: Holotype (male) of *D. hummeli* and holotype (female) of *D. szechuanus*: Kia-ling-ho, Youen-kou (FMCh).

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, medial area flattened, with midline narrowly impunctate, sides of medial area moderately coarsely, densely punctate, diameters of punctures slightly smaller than basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices slightly larger than half diameters of punctures, distinctly reticulated, moderately shiny, acam finely and sparsely punctate, interstices nearly smooth. Sternites 3-6 finely punctate (punctures distinctly smaller than one eye facet), there are fewer punctures medially than laterally, sternite 7 slightly flattened medially, but not impressed, very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin simple. Sternite 8 with a broad and very deep notch in about posterior third to fourth. Sternite 9 as in fig. 152, posterior margin with medial sclerotized fringes, apicolateral brush strong, about as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 143) with median lobe broad and broadly emarginate at apex; apical lobes each with about 20 short ventral setae; parameres not much longer than median lobe, each with 6 alS and 10-11, strong and moderately long, amS.

Female: Ventral characters similar to that of male. Sternite 8 (fig. 134) Tergite 10 subtriangular.

Comments. The punctation of head and pronotum is comparatively sparse and not as coarse as in the following two species: the diameters of punctures on frons are nearly as large as basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices are mostly larger than half diameters of punctures, but can be also as large as diameters of punctures. The punctation of the pronotum is somewhat coarser than that on frons, but it is relatively sparse in the middle, where interstices become much wider than diameters of punctures; the impunctate area in the middle of the pronotum is about as broad as the length of the antennal segment 11; the medial punctures of pronotum are slightly smaller than the basal cross section of antennal segment 3, but the punctation becomes much coarser and much denser toward posterior margin, where slight coalescence can be seen; the interstices of pronotal and frontal punctation are nearly smooth, without appreciable reticulation.

Dianous emeiensis Zheng, 1993 sp. propr.

Dianous hummeli emeiensis Zheng, 1993: 201 figs.

Material examined: 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ Guizhou: Huaxi, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont, coll. Puthz).

This *Dianous* closely resembles *D. hummeli* Bernhauer and is its sister species. Main differences, that are of specific rank, are in male genitalia.

Moderately shining, blackish- blue- metallic (Prussian blue), elytra each with a moderately large orange spot (fig. 105). Punctation of head moderately coarse and dense, that of pronotum conspicuously coarser, very dense and somewhat coalescent, punctation of elytra about as coarse as on pronotum, coalescent around orange spots, abdomen moderately finely, densely punctate. Pubescence whitish, conspicuously dense, long and semi-erect. Antennae, palpi, and legs black with blue metallic tint, trochanters with brownish tint, narrow bases of middle antennal segments reddish. Clypeus and labrum black with blue metallic tint, moderately densely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi very shortly (indistinctly) bilobed (fig. 140).

Length: 5.0-6.5 mm (fore parts: 2.8-3.0 mm).

PM of one male: wH: 40; adE: 25.5; wP: 32; lP: 34; wEl: 54; lEl: 54; lS: 46.

Male: Ventral characters very close to those of *D. hummeli*, but punctation of sternites less fine, punctures on middle of sternites about as coarse as one eye facet. Sternite 8 with a broad notch in about posterior quarter to fifth (less deep than in *D. hummeli*). Sternite 9 as in fig. 149, middle of posterior margin with numerous sclerotized fringes and a field of asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong, a little longer than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus as in figs 145, 147, 148, median lobe broad, apical portion less broadened than in *D. hummeli*, apical margin variable, not emarginate; apical lobes each with 20-26 short ventral setae; parameres longer than in *D. hummeli*, number of setae variable: 6-10 alS and 11-19 amS, setae very strong and somewhat longer than in *D. hummeli*.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, sternite 8 as in fig. 146, apicomedial projection narrower than in *D. hummeli*. Tergite 10 subtriangular.

Comments. *Dianous emeiensis* is more robust than *D. hummeli*, punctation of the fore parts, especially the head and pronotum, is coarser and denser. The vorticose sculpture near the elytral spots is more distinct, and the punctation of the abdomen is slightly coarser than in *D. hummeli*.

Dianous bashanensis Zheng, 1994: 480 f. figs.

Material examined: NW Hunan: 1 ♀ Wulingyuan N. Dayong, Zangjiajie, 650 m, 29. X. 1993, Schillhammer; 2 ♂♂: Wulingyuan N. Dayong, Sioxiyu, 450 m, 31. X. 1983, Schönmann (NHMW, cP).

PM of a male from NW Hunan: wH: 40; adE: 25; wP: 32; lP 32.5; wEl: 46; lEl: 46; lS: 38.

Male: Metasternum with an impunctate and strongly shining triangular area medially, posteriorly this area is about as broad as the length of segment 2 of the maxillary palpi; sides of shiny area moderately finely and moderately densely punctate, diameters of punctures somewhat smaller than basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices about as large as diameters of punctures, smooth; toward the declining sides follows a narrow strip of very fine and very dense punctation laterally, declining sides moderately finely and sparsely punctate, acam with very few fine punctures. Sternites 3-5 medially finely and distinctly sparser punctate than laterally, sternite 6 broadly flattened, medial punctation slightly coarser than lateral one. Sternite 7 with a shallow longitudinal impression, sparsely punctate anteriorly, densely punctate and pubescent near posterior border, where it is shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad rounded notch in about posterior quarter to fifth. Sternite 9 (fig. 150), with numerous sclerotized fringes and dense asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush moderately strong, as long as the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 144), apical portion of median lobe broad and deeply emerginate, each side ventrally with 14-16 small setae; parameres slender, distinctly longer than the median lobe, with about 7 alS and about 10 amS.

Female: Sternite 8 (fig. 133). Valvifer acute apically. Tergite 10 subtriangular.

Comments. This species was described from Sichuan: Da Bai Mountains. It is very close to *D. socius* Zheng, from which it is distinguished best by its sexual characters.

Dianous atroviolaceus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): NW Yunnan: ca. 10 km SW Lijiang, 2700 m, 5. VII. 1994, Li (14) (NHMW). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ same data as HT; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Yunnan: 100 km W Kunming, Diaolin Natural Reserve, 22. V.-2. VI. 1993, E. Jendek & O. Sausa; 1 ♀: Lugu Lake – Luo Shui, 27°45' N, 100°45' E, 8.- 9.VII.1992, E. Jendek (NHMW, cP).

This new species is very closely related to *D. taiwanensis*, from which it differs easily by the dark violet tint. In general habitus the micropterous form resembles strongly *D. taiwanensis*, the macropterous form *D. chinensis* Bernhauer.

Variably winged, moderately shining, black with dark violet tint, elytra each with variably large orange spot. Punctation of head moderately coarse and moderately dense, that of pronotum somewhat coarser, mostly dense, slightly confluent near posterior margin, punctation of elytra coarse, dense, punctures obliquely extended, coalescent between spots and suture (also somewhat coalescent at lateral border of orange spot), abdomen very finely and moderately sparsely punctate. Pubescence blackish, dense, that of fore parts half erect, longest setae nearly as long as second antennal segment. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs blackish with dark violet to dark coppery tint. Clypeus and labrum dark violet, moderately densely pubescent. Fourth segment of metatarsi distinctly, shortly bilobed.

Length: 4.7 – 6.0 mm (fore parts: 2.4 – 3.0 mm).

PM of the (incompletely winged) HT and of the (fully winged) ♂- PT from Diaolin Nat.Res.: wH: 40 (42,5); adE: 26.5 (28); lE: 16.5 (17); lTe: 7 (7); wP: 31 (36); lP: 32 (36); wEl: 43.5 (58); lEl: 43.5 (59); lS: 37 (51).

Male: Medial area of metasternum broadly flattened, triangularly impunctate posteriomedially, side portions moderately coarsely and moderately densely punctate, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third segment of maxillary palpi, interstices as large as, or slightly larger, than diameters of punctures, densely reticulated but shiny; acam very finely and sparsely punctate, nearly smooth; declining lateral areas of metasternum finely and moderately sparsely (near medial area) to moderately coarsely and densely (laterally) punctate. Medial punctation of abdominal sternites 3-6 somewhat sparser than lateral punctation; sternite 7 distinctly impressed posteriomedially, punctation of impression moderately fine and dense, posterior margin distinctly, shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a deep notch in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 (about as in fig. 135), numerous sclerotized fringes and dense asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong, as long as the sternite. Tergite broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 154) of the *D. banghaasi*-type, ratio of breadth of the median lobe at bottom of apical emargination to depth of apical emargination = 1.50 – 1.60; parameres each with 7-9 alS and 9-12 amS; apical lobes of median lobe with 28-30 small setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternite 7 not impressed. Sternite 8 (fig. 164). Valvifer triangular apically, apical brush strong, as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 subtriangular.

In nearly all respects about same as the variable *D. taiwanensis* but differs as follows: color dark violet, not black or black with greenish blue tint, elytral sculpture denser, with punctures very dense and slightly longitudinally confluent also near lateral border of orange spots (not at all so in *D. taiwanensis*), and ventral punctation less coarse and less dense.

Comments. *D. atroviolaceus* differs from *D. bioculatus* by the slightly confluent punctation near the lateral borders of the elytral spots, and by the male sexual characters. The males of *D. atroviolaceus* from 2700 m are much narrower and have smaller elytral spots (nearly as large as the length of the third antennal segment) than the male from Diaolin Natural Reserve (diameter of its elytral spot distinctly larger thn length of 3rd antennal segment), but in the females from the respective localities the size of the spot varies.

Etymology: *ater* (Lat.) = black, *violaceus* (Lat.) = violet.

Dianous gonggamontis sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Sichuan: Gongga Shan, above Camp 3, 3050 m, on silty soil near a creek, 22. VII. 1994, A. Smetana (NHMG). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: same data as HT; 1 ♂ : ibidem, 3300 m, gravel bank of a creek, 23. VII. 1994, A. Smetana (cS, cP); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: Gonggashan: Hailuogou, 1900-2900 m, 29°36' N, 102°06' E, 6. VII. 1994, D. Král & J. Farkac (coll. Hromadka, cP); 1 ♂: W- Sichuan: Daxue Shan, Hailuoguo Glacier Park, Camp 2, 2550- 2700 m, 29.35.16 N, 102.01.53 E, 30./ 31. V. 1997, M. Schülke (cSchülke); 2 ♂♂: ibidem 2650 m, 30. V. 1997, A. Pütz (coll. Pütz); 1 ♂: ibidem, 2500-2700 m, 30./ 31. V. 1997, Wrase (coll. Schülke).

Material „cf. det.“: Sichuan: 1 ♀: Guan Xian Co., Balang Shan 15 km SW Wolong, ca. 2300 m, mountain stream, 5 – 10 m wide (river bed up to 50 m wide), crystalline gravel and sand, very fast flowing, very cold, 1. VIII. 1998, Schönmann, Ji, Wang (CWBS 342) (NHMW); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Wanglang, 15. VII. 1988 (cP).

This new species closely resembles *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer, also in its sexual characters, but the elytral spot is smaller and the pubescence of the fore parts much shorter, and semierect.

Blackish-blue-metallic (Prussian blue), shining, elytra each with a large orange spot, which is mostly somewhat less large than the length of antennal segment 3 (exceptions !) and distinctly separate from the elytral side. Fore parts coarsely and very densely punctate, punctation coalescent between orange spot and suture (short rugae), abdominal punctation fine and moderately dense, moderately sparse in middle of tergites, where interstices are distinctly or much larger than diameters of punctures; punctation of tergite 8 distinctly, but not conspicuously, coarser than that of tergite 7. Pubescence blackish, dense, short, semierect, setae of pronotum not as long as antennal segment 2. Antennae, palpi, and legs blackish, with blue-metallic tint. Clypeus and labrum dark blue-metallic, moderately densely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi simple (lobation about as in *D. emeiensis*, see fig. 140).

PM of HT: wH: 40; adE: 24; wP: 31.5; lP: 32; wEl: 45.5; lEl: 48; lS: 40.

Male: Metasternum broadly flattened, narrowly impunctate posteriomedially, punctation on disc moderately coarse and moderately sparse, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices mostly distinctly larger than diameters of punctures, may become twice as large as, shallowly reticulated, shiny; declining sides finely and sparsely punctate (no distinct strip of denser punctation between fine lateral and coarse medial punctation), acam nearly smooth. Medial punctation of sternites 3-5 slightly coarser and slightly sparser than lateral punctation, sternite 6 flattened posteriomedially, somewhat denser punctate than on the sides, posterior margin slightly emarginate. Sternite 7 shallowly impressed posteriomedially, impression finely and densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a deep notch in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 about as in *D. banghaasi*, with numerous sclerotized fringes and fine asacl apicomedially and a broad tooth apicolaterally. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus about as in *D. banghaasi*, median lobe broadened apically, deeply emarginate apicomedially (index 1.30-1.40), parameres with 8-10 alS and 9-13 amS.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, except last sternites; sternite 7 in posterior middle finely and densely punctate and pubescent, sternite 8 subtriangular, about as in *D. banghaasi*. Tergite 10 moderately narrowly rounded, not distinctly subtriangular.

Comments. Some specimens from Sichuan differ from the type series by slightly different sculpture and are therefore not labelled as paratypes. *Dianous gonggamontis* sp. n. is distinguished by its short, semierect pubescence and sparse punctation of the apical quarter of elytra.

Dianous taiwanensis Puthz

Dianous taiwanensis Puthz, 1971a: 88 f. fig.; Puthz, 1984a: 101
Dianous bilunatus Puthz, 1984a: 101 f. figs **syn. nov.**

Material examined: holotype (♂): Taiheizan, 6. V. 1932, L. Gressitt (USNM). Taipei Hsien: 1♂: Pihu, 49 km E. of Taipei, on Highway 9 (to Yilan), 18. II. 1972, T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum). Ilan Hsien: 9 ♂♂, 9♀♀: Taipingshan, 1880 m, 14. VII. 1993, in soaking wet moss on a vertical wall in a creek; 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀: ibidem 1820 m, 15. VII. 1993, in wet moss on large rocks directly in a creek. Taoyuan Hsien: 6 ♂♂: Takuanshan Forest, 1600 m, 17. IV. 1990, on wet rocks in a creek. Nantou Hsien: 2 ♂♂ (abw.): Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 16. V. 1990, same habitat as previous; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: ibidem 19. V. 1991 all leg. A. Smetana (cS, cP). Chiayi Hsien: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Alishan, 2400 m, 3.- 9. VII. 1972, T. C. Maa (types of *D. bilunatus*) (Bishop Museum, cP); 1 ♂: ibidem 2300 m, 9. IV. 1965, Y. Hirashima (Kyushu Univ.); 1 ♂: ibidem, 17. V. 1968, Y. Watanabe (cP); 1 ♂: Alishan, Sister Ponds, 2180 m, 26. IV. 1990, soaking wet moss on rotting wood around small ponds, A. Smetana (cS). Kaohsiung Hsien: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Creek 2 km E Tien Chih, Hwy. 20, 2400 m, in soaking wet moss on a forest sepage, 22. VII. 1993; 10 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀: Creek 4 km E Yakou, 2600 m, 23. VII. 1993, in soaking wet moss on large rocks in a creek, A. Smetana. Pingtung Hsien: 2 ♀♀: Peitawushan Kuai-Ku Hut, 2120 m, 27. IV. 1992, wet moss on a large fallen tree. Hualien Hsien: 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: Taroko N.P., Nanhushi Hut, 2220 m, 8. V. 1990, in wet leaf litter on large rocks along a creek; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Taroko N.P., Chungyantienshi (River) Waterfall, 2300 m, 10. V. 1990, in soaking wet moss on a vertical wall near a creek, all leg. A. Smetana (cS, cP).

Comments. This species is widely distributed in Taiwan and considerably variable. Main differences given in my descriptions of both taxa (*D. taiwanensis* and *D. bilunatus*) prooved to fall within the variability range: (a) proportions of the individual tagmata vary in size (figs 107-112) but no specimen is as fully winged as e. g. *D. banghaasi*, winges are in different degrees shortened, (b) the size of the elytral spot varies in the same series (figs 108, 112), (c) the rugoseness of the elytral sculpture is variable: most (somewhat backwards extended) punctures are well-defined, or (in other specimens from the same locality) confluent longitudinally, but they are distinctly separate at lateral borders of spots, (d) the reticulation varies: interstices of the fore parts are smooth in some specimens, shallowly reticulate in others, (e) punctation of the broad median area of the metasternum is slightly variable: the median portion is impunctate, the side portions are moderately coarsely and sparsely punctate; interstices vary from about as large as diameters of punctures to twice as large, reticulation of the surface of interstices varies from very shallow to deep, (g) most specimens are black, some ± bluish (-green).

Aedeagus in general as in *D. banghaasi* and related species (figs 157-160), the number of setae on parameres varies between 8-11 alS and 8-13 amS and between 19-24 ventrally on apical lobes of the median lobe; the ratio width of median lobe at base of apical emargination: depth of emargination varies from 1.27 (T 60) – 1.82 (T 24).

The two males from Shanlinchi (T 60) differ from other specimens by the larger elytra (fig. 107), the deep reticulation of the entire body, and by the deep apical emargination of the median lobe (ratio: 1.27), but I cannot find any other characters which would justify a separate status of these extreme specimens.

Dianous taiwanensis is very close to *D. bioculatus* sp. n., but it may be easily distinguished by the more oblique shoulders, the shorter pubescence, and by the aedeagus.

Dianous bioculatus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Yunnan: 100 km W. Kunming, Diaolin Natural Reserve, 22. V.- 2. VI. 1993, E. Jendek & O. Sausa (NHMW). Paratypes: 11 ♂♂; 19 ♀♀: same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀: Yunnan: Yipinglang, 1800 m, 25°05'N, 101°53', 8.- 10. VI. 1993, Bolm (NHMB, cP, cZheng).

This new species is allied to *D. taiwanensis* which it closely resembles.

Moderately shining, black with very faint dark blue tint, elytra each with a moderately large orange spot (about as in fig. 107). Punctation of head moderately coarse and dense, that of pronotum somewhat coarser, also dense, punctation of elytra coarse and dense, more or less coalescent around orange spots, abdomen finely and moderately sparsely punctate. Pubescence conspicuous, blackish, dense, long, erect. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs black with some metallic tint, trochanters brownish, narrow bases of intermediate antennal segments reddish. Clypeus and labrum black with blue/violet metallic tint, moderately densely pubescent. Fourth segment of metatarsi distinctly but shortly bilobed.

Length: 4.5 – 6.0 mm (fore parts: 2.4 – 2.9 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 40.5; adE: 25.5; lE: 17.5; lTe: 6; wP: 32.5; lP: 34; wEl: 47; lEl: 49; lS: 41.

Male: Medial area of metasternum triangularly flattened, shallowly impressed and impunctate but shallowly reticulated posteriomedially, lateral punctation moderately coarse and moderately dense, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment, interstices somewhat larger than diameters of punctures, acam with some 2 or 3 very fine punctures, smooth; declining lateral portions of metasternum finely and densely punctate, punctation becoming coarser and denser toward lateral borders. Medial punctation of sternites 3-5 slightly less dense than lateral punctation; sternite 6 with shallow impression posteriomedially with punctation and pubescence denser than that of sides, posterior margin very shallowly, broadly emarginate; sternite 7 with distinct finely and densely punctate and pubescent median impression in about posterior two thirds, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with round notch in about posterior fourth. Sternite 9 with acute tooth apicolaterally (fig. 162), numerous sclerotized fringes and dense asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong, slightly shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus similar to that of *D. banghaasi*, but apical lobes of median lobe shorter and broader (fig. 155), ratio of breadth of median lobe at bottom of apical emargination: depth of apical emargination = 2.8-4.0; parameres each with about 7-8 alS and 8-11amS; apical lobes of median lobe with about 27 short ventral setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternites 6 and 7 simple, sternite 7 posteriomedially more densely punctate and pubescent than on sides. Sternite 8 with a considerable triangular projection (fig. 165). Valvifer obliquely acute apically, apical brush about as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 broadly rounded, not triangular.

Head small, much narrower than elytra, longitudinal furrows of frons distinct but not as deep posteriorly as those of *D. distigma* and closely related species, medial and lateral portions broadly elevated, distinctly extending beyond level of inner eye margins, punctation moderately coarse and dense, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, some interstices about as large as half diameters of punctures, some (especially posteriomedially and near posterior inner eye margins) larger, becoming as large as diameters of punctures, but not forming distinctly separate shining areas. Antennae very long, extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed by nearly four segments. Pronotum with deep oblique impressions on posterior half and with transverse impression near anterior margin; punctation coarse and dense (except on actual middle), diameters of punctures as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment or slightly larger, interstices mostly distinctly smaller than half diameters of punctures, sculpture sometimes more or less coalescent e. g. posteriomedially; a distinct impunctate shining area, about 2-3 punctures broad and 4-6 punctures long, or shallow longitudinal impression in middle. Elytra subquadrate, shoulders prominent, sculpture coarser and denser than that of pronotum, largest punctures nearly as large as apical cross section of third antennal segment, punctation becoming somewhat confluent and somewhat tortuous around elytral spots, but rugae are short, not forming long channels. Abdomen with broad, upwards directed, finely and very densely punctate paratergites, punctation of tergites even finer and sparser, punctures nearly as large as medial eye facets, interstices about twice as large as diameters of punctures, punctation of tergites 8 and 10 slightly coarser. Legs slender, metatarsi 5/7 as long as metatibiae, first segment distinctly shorter than following three segments combined, somewhat longer than last segment, fourth segment distinctly, but shortly bilobed. Faint reticulation on tergites 7-10, rest of surface lacking any groundsculpture.

Comments. Dianous bioculatus differs from *D. taiwanensis* by the rectangular shoulders, by the slightly longer pubescence, and by the the aedeagus.

Etymology: *bi- oculatus* (Lat.) = with two eyes.

Dianous socius Zheng

Dianous socius Zheng, 1993: 200 f. figs.

Material examined: 1 ♂: Sichuan: Mt. Emei, 600-1050 m, 5.- 19. V. 1989, L. Bocák (NHMB); 1 ♀: Emei Shan, 7. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR); 1♂: Quingcheng Shan 65 km NW Chengdu, 103.33 E, 30.53 N, 8 km W Talping, 800-1000 m, 18. V./ 3.- 4. VI. 1997, A. Pütz (coll. Pütz); 2 ♂♂-PT: Emei Shan, 710-1120 m, Gou Zheng-yue & Lu Ying (cP). [HT, AT and 4 paratypes from Emei Shan in the Dept.Biol, Sichuan Teacher's College, Nanchong.]

PM of the first ♂ listed above: wH: 42; adE: 27; lE: 17.5; lTe: 7; wP: 34.5; lP: 35.5; wEl: 52; lEl: 53.5; lS: 47.

This species is allied to *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer, which it closely resembles in general habitus except for much smaller elytral spots.

Shining black with faint dark-blue metallic tint, elytra each with a moderately large orange spot (diameter about as large as length of first metatarsal segment). Head moderately coarsely and moderately densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and densely punctate, punctation of elytra even coarser than that of pronotum, slightly coalescent at anterio-medial border of orange spots, abdomen finely and moderately sparsely punctate. Pubescence remarkably long, dense and erect, even slightly longer than in *D. banghaasi*. Antennae, maxillary palpi, and legs black with some metallic tint, narrow bases of intermediate antennal segments reddish, club brownish, trochanters brownish, tarsi sometimes brownish. Clypeus and labrum bluish, densely pubescent. Fourth segment of metatarsi distinctly but shortly bilobed.

Length: 4.7 – 6.2 mm (fore parts: 2.9 – 3.0 mm).

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, shallowly impressed posteriomedially, impunctate and smooth on a small triangular area, sides of medial area moderately coarsely and densely punctate, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of second segment of maxillary palpi, smooth interstices mostly about as large as diameters of punctures, acam with a few very fine, scattered punctures. Medial punctation of sternites 3-6 fine and sparse, smooth interstices twice as large, or even larger, than diameters of punctures; sternite 7 shallowly impressed posteriomedially, finely and moderately densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin nearly imperceptibly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad and deep notch in apical quarter. Sternite 9 with a very strong tooth apicolaterally (fig. 163), apicolateral brush strong, slightly shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus in general similar to those of related species but apical lobes of the median lobe very broad, apical emargination relatively shallow (fig. 156, ratio of breadth of median lobe at bottom of apical emargination : depth of apical emargination = 3.1-3,3); parameres with 8 alS and 11-13 amS; apical lobes of median lobe with about 18-21 short ventral setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternite 8 with a remarkable, long triangular projection apically (fig. 167). Valvifer triangularly acute apically, apical brush about as long as sternite. Tergite 10 rounded.

In most respects as *D. banghaasi*, that is with small head, shallow posterior longitudinal furrows of frons, moderately coarse and dense punctation of frons, very long antennae extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum by four segments when reflexed, relatively shallow pronotal impressions. Different by the punctation of the pronotum being slightly coarser and somewhat confluent posteriomedially (less regular, less distinctly well-defined than in *D. banghaasi*), and by the presence of a distinct but small impunctate shining area on actual middle of the pronotum. Elytral sculpture very similar to that of *D. banghaasi*, but distinctly confluent at anterior and medial borders of the orange spots, which are much smaller than in *D. banghaasi*. No microsculpture, except for faint traces on tergites 8 and 10.

Comments. *Dianous socius* Zheng is easily distinguished from *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer by its much smaller elytral spots, generally blackish coloration throughout, and the sexual characters especially the very long apicolateral tooth of sternum 9. These characters also distinctly distinguish *D. socius* from one male of *D. banghaasi* from Emei Shan, which has smaller elytral spots than usual (see above).

Dianous ocellatus Cameron, 1930

Dianous ocellatus Cameron, 1930: 430 f. fig.; Puthz, 1980b: 10 fig.
? *Dianous acutus* Zheng, 1994: 479 f. figs.

Material examined: Yunnan: 8 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀: Xishuangbanna, 20./ 24. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont; 1♂: Ruili, 4. II. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP). 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Thailand: Chiang Mai Prov., Doi Suthep, 750- 800 m, 2. XI. 1995, Zettel (4) (NHMW, cP).

Comments. These specimens differ from Assam specimens (types) in having a larger elytral spot, but sexual characters are almost the same (see figs 177, 182, 183, 196, 202, 203) (number and strength of apicomedial sclerotized fringes of sternite 9 are somewhat different). *Dianous ocellatus* was described from India (Assam) and is also known from Vietnam. New to China and Thailand. Zheng described *Dianous acutus* based on specimens from Sichuan. Regarding the figures given by Zheng, this taxon seems to be very close to *D. ocellatus*. Verification by the comparison of the types is necessary. Unfortunately, my attempt to get the types for study was not successful.

Dianous ocellifer sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female) and 1 ♀- PT: Yunnan: Ruili, 4. II. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR in BMNH, cP). 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀- PTT: N Laos: Prov. Lg Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 950 m, 12.- 13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25)(NHMW, cP). 1 ♂: Laos C.: Bolikhamsai Prov., Ban-Nape-Kaow-Nua-Pass, 18. IV.- 1. V. 1998, Jendek & Sausa (cHromádka).

This species closely resembles *D. ocellatus* Cameron.

Moderately shining with blue metallic and/or coppery tint, each elytron with a large orange spot (resembling that of *D. grandistigma*). Head moderately finely and densely punctate, punctation of pronotum moderately coarse and dense, punctation on basal third of elytra about as coarse as that on pronotum, rest of elytra with dense, oblique sculpture of long rugae, abdomen very finely and densely punctate. Pubescence distinct, whitish yellow, that of fore parts semierect, that of abdomen very distinct, recumbent. Antennae blackish, bases of individual segments remarkably reddish, club brownish. Palpi blackish. Trochanters reddish, legs black with metallic tint, tarsi sometimes blackish brown. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment deeply bilobed.

Length: 4.8- 5.8 mm (fore parts: 2.9 mm).

PM of the HT: wH: 45; adE: 27; lE: 19; lT: 5; wP: 35; lP: 35; wEl: 53; lEl: 53; lS: 45.

Male: Medial area of metasternum moderately coarsely and densely punctate, interstices reticulated, moderately shiny. Sternites 3-6 slightly more sparsely punctate medially than laterally, sternite 6 with a very shallow impression posteriomedially, sternite 7 with a distinct medial impression on posterior half, punctation and pubescence dense, posterior margin with distinct emargination; sternite 8 with a deep subtriangular excision in about posterior third; sternite 9 with a blunt tooth apicolaterally (fig. 207), fields of fine striae apicomedially, apicolateral brush moderately strong, as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (figs 180, 189) broad, apical portion of median lobe broadly lanceolate, densely set with strong and very long setae ventro-laterally, internal structures similar to those of *D. distigma*. Parameres somewhat exceeding median lobe, evenly set with about 22 long setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male. Sternite 7 with more finely and more densely punctate posteriomedially. Sternite 8 (fig. 198). Valvifer with a strong apical brush, as long as the valvifer. Tergite 10 slightly subtriangular, not as rounded as in *D. ocellatus* Cameron.

Head with strongly elevated medial and lateral portions of frons, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment, interstices on half of the frons about as large as half diameters of punctures, on other half of frons (particularly posteriorly) about as large as diameters of punctures, rarely larger, no distinct shining area. Antennae very long, by about four segments extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed. Pronotum with deep oblique impressions on posterior half and with transverse impression near anterior margin, rest of surface comparatively even (e. g. no median impression); punctation regular, moderately coarse, diameters of punctures somewhat smaller than basal cross section of third antennal segment (but distinctly larger than those on frons), interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, with a small shining area on very middle. Elytra similar to those of *D. ocellatus*, but orange spot larger than in the typical form (as large as in the Yunnan-populations), no vortex of rugae on posterior quarter. Abdomen similar to that of *D. ocellatus*. Legs moderately slender, metatarsi 5/7 as long as metatibiae, first segment distinctly shorter than following three segments combined, somewhat longer than last segment, third segment broad, shortly bilobed, fourth segment deeply bilobed. Groundsculpture of fore parts nearly obsolete, that of abdomen distinct.

Comments. *Dianous ocellifer* may be distinguished from *D. ocellatus* Cameron by the male sexual characters: in *D. ocellatus*, the posteriomedial impression of sternite 7 is much shallower and the posterior emargination is much shallower, the notch of sternite 8 is found in posterior quarter, the apicolateral brush of sternite 9 is nearly as long as the sternite, the aedeagus is much larger (compare that of *D. ocellifer*, fig. 177), the apical portion of the median lobe (fig. 189) is not lanceolate and is differently setose. The two species are so close in the sculpture of the exosceleton that good distinguishing characters cannot be given at the moment (punctation of elytra in posteriolateral quarter seems to be less vorticose, punctures more distinctly well-defined); the elytral spot is larger than in the type specimens from Assam, as large as in Yunnan specimens.

Etymology: *ocellifer* (Latin) = bearing little eyes.

Dianous grandistigma sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): Yunnan: Xishuangbanna, 24. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR in BMNH). Paratypes: 15 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: Xishuangbanna, 20. and 24. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP).

This new species closely resembles *D. distigma* Champion and *D. variegatus* sp. n.. The female has very striking characters on valvifer.

Moderately shining with faint blue metallic tint, elytra each with large orange spot posteriomedially (fig. 171). Head moderately finely to moderately coarsely and densely punctate; pronotum coarsely and very densely punctate, rugose anterio- and posteriomedially, medial area more or less impunctate, shining; elytra about as coarsely punctate as pronotum, densely rugose on posterior half, vorticose at spots; abdomen very finely and densely punctate. Pubescence of head and elytra whitish, moderately long, semierect, that of abdomen very dense recumbent. Antennae blackish brown, club brownish, palpi dark brown, trochanters reddish, legs black with metallic tint, tarsi sometimes blackish brown. Clypeus and labrum blue metallic, very densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment deeply bilobed.

Length: 5.0 – 6.5 mm (fore parts: 2.8 – 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 45.5; adE: 28; lE: 19; lT: 6; wP: 36; lP: 37; wEl: 55; lEl: 55; lS: 47.

Male: Medial area of metasternum moderately broadly flat, with a narrow medial impression, punctation of medial area moderately coarse and dense, punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of second palpal segment, interstices one to two times as large as diameters of punctures, densely isodiametrically reticulated and shiny, acam very finely and moderately densely punctate and pubescent, interstices with very shallow groundsculpture; declining lateral areas of metasternum finely and moderately sparsely punctate, interstices nearly smooth. Sternites 3-6 slightly more sparsely punctate medially than laterally, interstices one and one half to two times as large as diameters of punctures, shining, groundsculpture nearly extinct; sternite 6 very shallowly impressed posteriomedially, sternite 7 with a distinct medial impression on posterior three quarters, punctation moderately fine and very dense, pubescence long, dense, convergent, posterior margin distinctly but shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a deep subtriangular notch in about posterior quarter; sternite 9 with a distinct tooth apicolaterally as in fig. 205, distinct sclerotized fringes and fields of asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush moderately strong, slightly shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (figs 178, 186), median lobe triangularly narrowed and strongly curved upwards, dorsally with a longitudinal ridge on each side, apical portion densely set with moderately long setae inserted mainly dorso-laterally, internal structures similar to those of *D. distigma*. Parameres distinctly longer than median lobe, evenly set with (about) 20-22 long setae.

Female: Punctation of metasternum as in male, but interstices very shallowly reticulated, shiny. Punctation of sternites as in male, sternite 7 finely and very densely punctate and pubescent posteriomedially. Sternite 8 as in fig. 194. Valvifer (fig. 192) narrowly rounded apically, dorsal side smooth and shiny, ventral side densely set with moderately long, very strong, modified setae (comblike, fig.191). Tergite 10 slightly subtriangular.

In most respects very similar to *D. distigma* Champion, but the elytral spot considerably larger, elytra shorter, and the male's sexual characters different: the flattened median area of the metasternum is distinctly less broad and its posterior middle punctate, the aedeagus narrower, its apical portion shorter (see figs 181, 187). Valvifer totally different.

Comments. This species is the first one observed with such conspicuous characters on valvifers; these characters make it easy, to distinguish it from other species similar in exosceletal habitus. – One male in the Zoological Museum in St. Petersburg from Vietnam: Mountains near Tuan Giao, 800 m, 28. XI. 1962, G. Kabakov has also larger elytral spots than those of the Himalayan specimens of *D. distigma*, and with the aedeagus strongly resembling that of *D. grandistigma*. This specimen (not at hand) may belong actually to *D. grandistigma*.

Etymology: *grandis* (Lat.) = large, *stigma* (Lat.) = a mark.

Dianous variegatus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂), allotype (♀), and 1 ♀ - paratype: Yunnan: Ruili, 4. II. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR in BMNH, cP).

This new species is the sister species of *D. grandistigma* sp. n. based e. g. on the modified setae on the valvifer. It also closely resembles *D. verticosus* Eppelsheim.

Variegate metallic (blue-violet-coppery), rather shining, elytra each with a large orange spot posteriomedially (about as large as length of antennal segment 4). Head moderately finely and moderately densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and very densely punctate (except centre), somewhat coalescent anteriorly and posteriorly; punctation of elytra about as coarse as that on pronotum, but vorticose on posterior half; abdomen very finely and densely punctate. Pubescence, antennae, palpi, and legs same as in *D. grandistigma*.

Length: 5.5-6.5 mm (fore parts: 3.0- 3.1 mm).

PM of the holotype: wH: 48; adE: 29; wP: 37,5; lP: 39.5; wEl: 57,5; lEl: 57.5; lS: 50.

Male: Ventral characters similar to those of *D. grandistigma*, but punctation of metasternal disc distinctly finer and slightly sparser, reticulation shallower (interstices strongly glistening), diameter of punctures distinctly smaller than basal cross section of palpal segment 2, interstices often more than two times as large as diameters of punctures. Interstices between the punctures on sternites with very faint but distinct reticulation. Sternite 8 with a broad and deep triangular excision in about posterior quarter (length of sternite: depth of excision = 92: 21). Sternite 9 (fig. 204). Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 184) in general as in *D. grandistigma*, apical portion of median lobe broader, no dorsal ridge at apical portion.

Female: Punctation of metasternum finer and sparser, more strongly shining than that of *D. grandistigma*. Sternite 8 (fig. 193), less sharply triangular posteriorly. Valvifers about as in *D. grandistigma*, also with long and strong modified setae; setae not as densely set as in *D. grandistigma*, somewhat narrower and much more acute on central portion (modified setae at posterior border of valvifer rounded apically as in *D. grandistigma*). Tergite 10 subtriangular (fig. 201).

Comments. D. variegatus is more shining than *D. grandistigma* and more brightly variegate-metallic. It is also distinguished by its sexual characters, although they are close to those of *D. grandistigma*. Since nothing is known about variability of that species, the differences may fall within the variability of *D. grandistigma*, or be of subspecific rank.- The new species also resembles externally the variable *D. verticosus* Eppelsheim, but the elytral spot is larger, the apical portion of the median lobe is narrower (compare fig. 185), sternite 8 of the female is less triangular (fig. 195) and the valvifer is different (in *D. verticosus* all the setae are pointed).

Dianous emarginatus Zheng, 1993

Dianous emarginatus Zheng, 1993: 201 figs.

Material examined: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Yunnan: Heishui, 35 km N Lijiang, 27°13' N, 150°19' E, 1.-19. VII. 1993, E. Jendek (NHMW, cP); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: ibidem 18. VI.- 4. VII. 1993, S. Becvar (NHMG, cP); 1 ♀: Lugu Lake – Luo Shui, 27°45'N, 100°45' E, 8.- 9. 7. 1992, E. Jendek (NHMW). 1 ♂-PT: Sichuan: Emei Shan, 1600 m, 30. VII. 1982, Tian Hua (cP) [HT and 3 PT in the Dept.Biol., Sichuan Teacher's College, Nanchong]. – 1 ♀ (cf. det.): Burma: Carin Asciuii Chebà, 800- 1400 m, XII. 1887, L. Fea (coll. Fauvel, IRScNB).

This species is allied and closely similar to *D. distigma* Champion.

Moderately shining, black with faint blue metallic tint, elytra each with a moderately large orange spot posteriomedially (compare fig. 172). Head moderately finely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and densely, near anterior and posterior borders rugosely, punctate, elytra punctate about as coarsely as pronotum, each with close oblique rugae on posterior half, abdomen very finely and densely punctate. Pubescence, except on pronotum, distinct, especially on abdomen, whitish, semierect on fore parts, recumbent on abdomen. Antennae blackish brown, club brownish, palpi dark brown, trochanters reddish, legs blackish with metallic tint, tarsi occasionally dark brown. Clypeus and labrum black with bluish tint, densely set with short setae. Fourth tarsal segment narrowly and deeply bilobed.

Length: 4.5 – 5.5 mm (fore parts: 2.6 mm).

PM of a Yünnan- ♂: wH:41; adE:26; lE: 18; lT: 5; wP: 32: lP: 31; wEl: 48; lEl: 49.5; lS: 42.

Male: Medial area of metasternum broadly flat, with a short impression posteriomedially, impunctate around impression, otherwise moderately finely and densely punctate; interstices distinctly reticulated, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of second palpal segment, interstices nearly as large as half diameters of punctures, acam finely and moderately sparsely punctate, reticulation of interstices even shallower than that of medial area; declining lateral areas of metasternum finely and moderately densely punctate, interstices very shallowly reticulated, shining. Sternites 3-6 slightly more sparsely punctate medially than laterally, interstices nearly twice as large as diameters of punctures, sternite 7 with a distinct but shallow, finely and very densely punctate and pubescent median impression in posterior two fifths, posterior margin shallowly emarginate; sternite 8 with a deep subtriangular notch in about posterior fifth; sternite 9 with a short, blunt tooth apicolaterally (fig. 206), fields of fine striae apicomedially, apicolateral brush short, about half as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (figs 179, 188), median lobe broader than that of *D. distigma* (figs 181, 187), apical portion densely set with very long setae ventro-laterally, internal structures consisting of expulsion bands, a strongly sclerotized tube-like internal piece, and a complex of densely spinose membranes. Parameres slightly exceeding apex of median lobe, evenly set with about 16- 22 long setae (much longer in *D. distigma*).

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, interstices of medial punctation of metasternum slightly larger, nearly as large as diameters of punctures, sternite 7 simple, apical emargination nearly imperceptible. Sternite 8 (fig. 197). Valvifer with a distinct tooth apically, apical brush 2/3 as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 evenly rounded apically.

In most respects very similar to *D. distigma*: Head with strongly elevated medial and lateral portions of frons, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, small impunctate area posteriorly near inner eye margin, medial portion of frons slightly less densely punctate than rest of frons, but interstices rarely as large or slightly larger than diameters of neighbouring punctures, no distinct shining area. Antennae very slender, by 3-4 segments extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed. Punctation of pronotum slightly less dense than that of *D. distigma*, diameters of punctures as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly distinct, nearly as large as half diameters of punctures, larger in very middle, which is shiny and slightly impressed; punctation transversely confluent near anterior and especially near posterior border. Elytra less large than those of *D. distigma*, punctation on anterior half mostly well-defined, interstices regularly larger than diameters of punctures anteriomedially; posterior half with dense, obliquely-rugose sculpture, rugae somewhat convex at orange spot, but not distinctly vorticose. Abdomen and legs as those of *D. distigma*, metatarsi about 2/3 as long as metatibiae, first segment distincty shorter than three following segments combined, slightly longer than last segment, third segment shortly bilobed, fourth segment deeply bilobed. Entire body with very shallow reticulation.

Comments. *Dianous emarginatus* Zheng differs from *D. distigma* Champion by its narrower body and by the sexual characters; it differs from *D. grandistigma* sp. n. by the much smaller elytral spot, by the shorter antennae, and by the sexual characters.

Dianous luteolunatus Puthz

Dianous luteolunatus Puthz, 1980b: 3 figs.

Material examined: SE Guanxi: 1 ♀: District Yulin, Liuwan Mountains SW Yulin, Kuishan 300 m, 17. XI. 1993, H. Schillhammer (22) (NHMW). Laos: 17 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 20 km SE Muang Sing, 12./13. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (25) (NHMW, cP); 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Prov. Lg. Nam Tha, ca. 30 km NW Lg. Nam Tha, 800 m, 16.-18. VI. 1996, Schillhammer (28, 30) (NHMW); 1 ♀, Bolikhamsai prov., Ban- Nape- Kaow- Nua- Pass, 18. IV.- 1. V. 198, Jendek & Sausa (cHromádka).

Comments. This species was described from a single male from Vietnam (Mountains NO Thai Nguyen), new to China and Laos.

Dianous atrocoeruleus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): Yunnan: 100 km W.Kunming, Diaolin Natural Reserve, 22. V.-2. VI. 1993, E. Jendek & O. Sausa (NHMW). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype.

This new species is closely related to the orange spotted species *D. luteolunatus* Puthz and *D. luteostigmaticus* Rougemont, but differs from both easily by the unicolorous surface of the elytra.

Black with Prussian-blue metallic tint, rather dull, head moderately finely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and mostly densely punctate, elytra coarsely sculptured, each with long rugae directed on anterior half from suture posterio-laterad toward middle of elytron and from there posterior-mediad toward suture to form rugose cross with its center in middle of combined elytra; punctation on anterio-lateral areas of elytra mostly separate, on posterio-lateral quarters mostly shortly confluent the fore parts moderately erect, that of abdomen recumbent. Antennae, maxillary palpi and legs black with blue metallic reflection, bases of trochanters reddish, last antennal segments may be slightly brownish. Clypeus and labrum blackish-blue metallic, densely pubescent. Tarsal 4 segment simple with some weak shoe-bristles.

Length: 4.8 – 6.0 mm (fore parts: 2.8 – 3.1 mm).

PM of the HT: wH: 40; adE: 26.5; lE: 17: lT: 6; wP: 33; lP: 34; wEl: 53; lEl: 57; lS: 48.

Male: Metasternum strongly convex, narrow triangular medial area flat, extremely densely and deeply reticulated but with a faint reflex, impunctate in middle, laterally with about 10 moderately fine punctures, acam with a few moderately fine punctures, densely but much more shallowly reticulated and slighty more shining than medial area; declining lateral portions of metasternum finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, interstices shiny with shallow ground sculpture. Medial punctation of sternites 3 and 4 somewhat coarser and slightly sparser than lateral punctation; medial punctation of sternites 5 and 6 nearly same as that on sides, posterior margins of sternites 3 and 4 shallowly emarginate; sternite 7 distinctly but shallowly impressed posteriomedially, finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin with a distinct emargination. 8th sternite with a round and deep emargination nearly in posterior third; sternite 9 broad, apicolaterally with more or less distinct tooth apicolaterally (fig. 101), with strong sclerotized fringes and fields of fine asacl apicomedially, apicolateral brush strong and dense, nearly as long as sternite. Tergite very broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 85), anterior portion of median lobe broadly lanceolate, densely set with long ventral setae anteriolaterally, internal structures consisting of a stronger sclerotized, broad tube and densely spinose membranes. Parameres somewhat longer than median lobe, densely set with 29 moderately strong, long setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male, but sternite 7 simple, except for very shallow apical emargination; sternite 8 (fig. 88). Valvifer more or less obliquely truncate apically, apical brush about as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 slightly triangularly narrowed, apex rounded.

Punctation of head moderately fine, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of third palpal segment (thus much smaller than basal cross section of third antennal segment), interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, slightly larger on elevated median portion and posteriolaterally, but no distinct shining areas. Antennae moderately slender, by about two segments extending beyond posterior margin of the pronotum when reflexed, outer segments slightly longer than broad. Pronotum with a deep, transverse impression near anterior margin and deep, oblique lateral impressions on posterior half; punctation deeply pierced, mostly dense, diameters of punctures as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices smaller than half diameters of punctures, much larger posteriomedially on a shining, but finely reticulated area, of which the width possibly as large as length of antennal segment eighth; punctation somewhat confluent near anterior margin and in posterior impressions near base. Elytra strongly rugose, rugae may form more or less distinct vortex latero-medially. Abdomen with broad, distinctly upwards directed, paratergites, those of segment four about as broad as metatibiae in apical third, punctation of paratergites fine and very dense, nearly as fine as that of tergites. Tergite 7 with a broad apical membranous fringe (winges fully developed). Punctation of tergites 8 and 10 twice as coarse and much sparser than that of tergite 7. Legs moderately slender, metatarsi 2/3 as long as metatibiae, first segment distinctly shorter than three following segments combined (33: 38), longer than last segment (33: 28), fourth segment simple. Entire body densely, more or less deeply reticulated.

Comments. Dianous atrocoeruleus. is similar in general appearance to *D. luteolunatus* Puthz and *D. luteostigmaticus* Rougemont, but differs by the lack of the orange elytral spots and by the different sexual characters.- The allotype has some attached mites.

Etymology: *ater* (Latin) = black, *coeruleus* (Latin) = blue: blackish blue *Dianous.*

Dianous alcyoneus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀) and 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀- paratypes: N Laos: Prov. Lg. Nam Tha: ca. 30 km SE Muang Sing, 800 m, 16./ 18. VI. 1996, H. Schillhammer (28, 30) (NHMW, cP).

This new species is the sister species of *D. atrocoeruleus* sp. n..

Moderately shining, black with Prussian-blue reflection, elytra with a silver-bluish spot posteriolaterally, frons moderately coarsely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely, densely and somewhat confluently punctate, elytral sculpture coarse, rugose, vorticose, abdomen finely and very densely punctate; pubescence of the fore parts indistinct, on abdomen short, dense, recumbent. Antennae, maxillary palpi and legs black with some metallic reflection. Clypeus and labrum blackish blue metallic, moderately densely pubescent.

Length: 4.7 – 5.6 mm (fore parts: 2.6 – 2.8 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 40; aE: 24; lE: 17; lT: 6; wP: 34; lP: 33; wEl: 55; lEl: 58; lS: 49.

Male: Metasternum strongly convex, narrow triangular median area flat, extremely deeply and densely reticulate, completely dull, with a few moderately fine punctures, acam finely and densely punctate throughout with shallow microsculpture (much more shining than median area of metasternum). Sternit 3 with a triangular impunctate area medially, sternite 4-5 slightly coarser and slightly less densely punctate medially than laterally, sternite 6 densely punctate medially, sternite 7 very densely punctate and pubescent posteriomedially (no distinct impression), posterior margin very shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad notch in about posterior sixth. Sternite 9 serrate apically (fig. 241) with a small area of asacl posteriomedially, apical brush strong, as long as the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus resembling that of *D. atrocoeruleus* (fig. 85; also very similar to that of *D. luteostigmaticus* Rougemont) but the apical portion of the median lobe different (fig. 243); internal structures similar to those of the compared species, parameres with 21 setae.

Female: Ventral characters as in the male, but sternite 7 simple. Sternite 8 broadly rounded and slightly bent upwards posteriorly. Tergite 8 with a broad excision apically (fig. 242). Valvifer serrate apically, brush very strong. Tergite 10 triangular.

Comments. In nearly all respects similar to *D. atrocoeruleus* but the sexual characters different: sternite 8 of the male is much less emarginate, aedeagus slightly but distinctly different, tergite 8 of the female has an apical excision. In my key (1981) the new species should be placed at # 150 (151): it is distinguished from *D. vietnamensis* Puthz by the larger size, by the shorter antennae with broader penultimate segments and by the sexual characters; in the key of this article it might be placed either at # 204 or at # 214 (it is distinguished from *D. subvorticosus* by lacking dense pubescence of the fore body).

Etymology: *Alcyoneus* (Latin) = resembling a kingfisher by its silver-bluish elytral spot.

Dianous oculatipennis Puthz

Dianous oculatipennis Puthz, 1980b: 3 ff. figs.

Material examined: Yunnan: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Xishuangbanna, 20./ 24. 1. 1994, G. M. de Rougemont (cR, cP).

Male: Metasternum flattened medially, narrowly impressed posteriomedially, punctation of disc moderately coarse and sparse, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of palpal segment 2, interstices two to three times as large as diameters of punctures, densely and deeply reticulated, weakly glistening (neither shining nor dull), acam very finely and sparsely punctate, interstices nearly smooth. Sternites 3-6 medially as fine and sparse punctate as on the sides, punctures much smaller than eye facets, interstices twice as large as punctures, groundsculpture nearly extinct. Sternite 5 and 6 very shallowly emarginate at posterior margin, sternite 7 with shallow but distinct impression posteriomedially, punctation and pubescence of impression fine and very dense, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad, triangular notch nearly in posterior third. Sternite 9 (fig. 208). Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 190).

Female: Punctation of metasternum as in male, but interstices narrower (although distinctly larger than diameters of punctures), and shallowly reticulated, shining. Sternites as in male, sternite 7 with medial punctation and pubescence denser than that on sides. Sternite 8 triangular (fig. 199). Valvifer irregularly serrate apically, apical brush strong, nearly as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 rounded, not subtriangular.

Comments. This species was described from a single male from Yunnan (Siamonyang, 25 km N Ch'e-li).

Dianous lobatipes sp. n.

Material: Holotype (♂): Anhui: Huang Shan, 60 km NNW Tunxi nr. Tang Kou, 900-1000 m, stream (beneath cable car), ca. 3-5 m wide, almost completely dried out, surrounded by primary forest, very big granitic rocks and sand, short sections with running water (figs 17, 20 in Jäch & Li, 1998), 31. X. 1997, M. Wang (CWBS 292) (NHMW).

Moderately shining, head blue-metallic with olive tint, rest of insect olivegreen-metallic, head moderately finely, densely punctate, pronotum and elytra coarsely and mostly confluently punctate, abdomen very finely and very densely punctate; pubescence short, recumbent, conspicuous on abdomen. Antennae, maxillary palpi and legs dark green-metallic, last segments of antennae and last tarsal segments slightly brownish. Clypeus and labrum blue-metallic, moderately densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment very deeply bilobed.

Length: 5.0- 5.8 mm (fore parts: 2,7 mm).

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, triangularly impressed posteriomedially, median portion shining, almost smooth, about 10 moderately fine punctures on each side, acam smooth. Sternites 3-6 almost impunctate medially with faint microsculpture, shining median area about 1/4 as broad as the respective sternite, not sharply delimited laterally, transition zone between impunctate and densely punctate areas sparsely and moderately finely punctate. Sternite 7 finely and densely punctate with dense pubescence posteriomedially, posterior margin very shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad, rounded notch in about posterior 6th. Sternite 9 apically serrate (fig. 238), apicolateral brush strong, distinctly somewhat shorter than length of sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Outline of aedeagus resembling that of *D. rugosipennis* (see figs 84, 86), but internal structure totally different: no strongly sclerotized basal portion of internal sac but a broad and long membranous sac densely set with tufts; stronger sclerotized lateral portions of the apical portion narrower than in the compared species with few short setae (fig. 224); parameres with 15- 16 long setae in apical half.

Female: unknown.

Head slightly broader than elytra (45: 43,5), eyes large (lE: 21; lT: 5), frons broad (adE 27) with distinct, complete longitudinal furrows, median portion about as broad as each of the side portions, slightly but distinctly convex, elevated to about level of inner eye margins; punctation moderately fine and dense, diameters of punctures nearly as large as basal cross section of segment 3 of the maxillary palpi, interstices mostly distinctly smaller than diameter of punctures, larger at few places. Antennae very long, last four segments extend beyond the posterior margin of the pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments 1.5 x as long as broad. Pronotum slightly longer than broad (36: 33,5), sides convex anteriorly, concave in posterior third, a distinct round impression on each side of the middle; punctation coarse, coarser anteriorly and posteriorly, less coarse on middle, very dense and rugose anteriorly and posteriorly, dense laterally or moderately dense on actual middle, largest punctures about as large as medial cross section of antennal segment 3, smallest punctures (on the centre) about as large as basal cross section of antennal segment 8, interstices mostly much narrower than half diameter of punctures, as large or somewhat larger than punctures on medial centre. Elytra rectangular, slightly narrower than head (43,5: 45), distinctly longer than broad (48: 43,5), no distinct impressions; sculpture coarse, dense and rugose, rugae slightly vorticose on posterior half, about as broad as medial cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices smaller than half width of rugae; declining sides of elytra coarsely or moderately corarsely punctate, shining interstices as large as diameter of punctures or larger. Abdomen with broad, upwards directed paratergites, basal furrows of tergites very deep, tergite 7 with a broad membranous fringe apically (the insect is fully winged); punctation very fine and very dense, tergite 8 moderately finely and moderately densely punctate, interstices as large as diameter of punctures or larger, tergite 10 with some moderately fine punctures. Legs slender, metatarsi longer than half metatibiae (35: 58), first segment slightly shorter than the following 3 segments combined (14: 16), slightly longer than the last segment (14: 12); segment 4 narrowly and deeply bilobed, lobes as long as half of the claw segment. Faint microsculpture on frons, abdominal microsculpture distinct on tergite 8-10.

Comments. This new species is remarkable by the deeply bilobed fourth tarsal segment, narrow general facies and apically serrate tergite 10. There are several species which have resembling aedeagi (*D. luteostigmaticus* Rougemont, *D. rugosipennis* sp. n.), but the internal structures are different from that of the new species. So, at present, I do not know its sister- species. Tentatively the new species should be placed into the complex of *Dianous coerulescens*.

Etymology: *lobus* (Latin) = lobe, *pes* (Latin) = foot.

Dianous cupreogutta sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 19. V. 1991, A. Smetana, on wet rocks in a creek (see photo 2 in Smetana. 1995), A. Smetana (MHNG); allotype (♀): same, 16. V. 1990, A. Smetana (cS). Paratypes. 1 ♂, 1 ♀: same data as HT and AT (cS, cP). Kaohsiung Hsien: 1 ♂: road from Tengchih to Chuyenshan, 1400 m, 25. IV. 1990, A. Smetana (cS).

This new species is remarkable by the dark, brilliant general habitus and by the coarse, rugose sculpture of the elytra, which have a small coppery spot on the posterior half. It resembles *D. championi* Cameron but is closer related to *D. cameroni* Champion. It also resembles in general appearance the west Palaearctic *Stenus asphaltinus* Erichson.

Brilliant black with slight blue metallic tint (head anteriorly, pronotum laterally, tip of abdomen), elytra on posterior half with a small, sometimes indistinct, coppery spot. Punctation of head and pronotum moderately coarse, moderately dense (frons) to moderately sparse (pronotum), elytra coarsely, rugosely sculptured with long vorticose rugae on posterior half, abdomen very finely and sparsely punctate except last 3 tergites. Pubescence rather long, moderately recumbent, that of abdomen quite distinct. Antennae black, club somewhat blackish brown. First segment of maxillary palpi light brown, second segment brown, third segment dark brown. Legs black, trochanters brownish, tibiae and tarsi with brownish tint. Clypeus and labrum dark blue metallic, sparsely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi short, slightly bilobed.

Length: 3.8 – 4.8 mm (fore parts: 2.3 – 2.5 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 41; adE: 22; lE: 19; lT: 4,5; wP: 30; lP: 31; wEl: 41; lEl: 42; lS: 37.

Male: Middle of metasternum plain, moderately impressed posteriorly, brilliant, impunctate medially, with 8-9 moderately coarse punctures on each side, acam impunctate. Abdominal sternites 3-6 medially finely and very sparsely punctate, punctation slightly sparser than that on sides, sternite 7 shallowly impressed posteriomedially, finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad emargination in about posterior eighths to ninth. Sternite 9 (fig. 228) with a broad tooth apicolaterally, with short sclerotized fringes apicomedially, densely set with rather long setae ventrally, some fields of fine, short striae apicodorsally, apicolateral brush somewhat shorter than sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 214) of the „*coerulescens*-type", median lobe triangularly narrowed, apical portion with numerous long setae, most of them dorsally. Parameres slender, with about 12-16 long setae.

Female: Ventral characters almost as those of male, but apical impression and emargination of sternite 7 shallower. Sternite 8 rounded, obtusely angulated produced medially (about as in fig. 215). Valvifer apically moderately acute. Tergite 10 narrowly rounded.

Head about as broad as elytra in male (may be slightly narrower or slightly broader), slightly, but distinctly, narrower in female (e. g. 41.5: 45.5); longitudinal furrows deep and long, middle portion nearly as broad as each of lateral portions, strongly elevated, as high as elevated lateral portions of frons; punctation moderately coarse, moderately dense, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly as large or slightly larger than diameters of punctures, narrower in longitudinal furrows. Antennae moderately slender, about one and half of the outer segments extending well beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments about 1.5 x as long as broad. Pronotum with distinct oblique impressions posteriolaterally and with transverse impression near anterior margin; posterior third distinctly constricted, with conspicuous bump posterio-laterally; punctation about as coarse or somewhat coarser than that on head, moderately dense laterally, sparse to very sparse medially, interstices 3 or more times wider than diameters of punctures in very middle. Elytra subquadrate, sutural and humeral impressions shallow; punctation on anterior half mostly well- defined (occasionally confluent), on posterior half strongly vorticose forming a more or less distinct rosette around small coppery spot situated directly behind longitudinal middle, diameter of coppery spot about as large as length of antennal segment 5 or 6; the cavity of largest furrows can receive second antennal segment. Abdomen with broad, slightly upward directed paratergites, those of tergite 4 as broad as metatibia at apex, punctation of paratergites dense anteriorly, becoming very sparse posteriad; punctation of tergites 3-7 very fine and sparse, diameters of punctures smaller than medial eye facets, interstices medially at least three times as large as diameters of punctures; Tergite 7 with a broad palisade fringe apically (the species is fully winged), punctation of tergites 8 and 10 coarser and denser. Legs moderately slender, metatarsi about 3/4 as long as metatibiae, first segment distinctly shorter than 3 following combined (e. g. 32: 35), very slightly longer than last segment, segment 4 slightly broader than segment 3, distinctly but shortly bilobed. Most parts of this insect are brilliant lacking microsculpture, faint groundsculpture can be seen on tergites 6 and 7, distinct reticulation on the last 3 tergites.

Comments. I suppose that this species is more variable in the size of the elytra (in relation to that of the head) than described above, as it is the case in *D. championi*. *Dianous cupreogutta* may be distinguished from *D. championi* Cameron by smaller size, the coppery elytral spot, the relatively broader paratergites, by the more sparsely punctate pronotum lacking longitudinal median impression, and by the sexual characters. It differs from *D. cameroni* Champion, which has a very resembling aedeagus, by the much sparser punctation, the brilliant lustre, by the smaller size, and by the shorter tarsi. Since the degree of bilobation of segment 4 of the metatarsi is not so clear in this species, in keys it should be quoted in both colums: with simple and with bilobed tarsi.

Etymology: *cupreus* (Latin) = coppery, *gutta* (Latin) = drop: *Dianous* with coppery drops.

Dianous ater sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Taiwan: Taoyuan Hsien, Takuanshan Forest, 1600 m, on wet rocks in a small mountain stream, 17. IV. 1990, A. Smetana (NHMG).

Paratypes: 93 ♂♂, 120 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cP, cR, cS). Ilan Hsien: 6 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀: Chyr Duan 1050 m, 18. IV. 1990, same habitat as HT, A. Smetana (cP, cS); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: ibidem, 1100 m, 18. IV. 1990, swampy edge of a small lake, in tufts of *Carex*, A. Smetana (cS).

This species is closely related to *D. amamiensis* Sawada, which it resembles in general habitus and sculpture, but it is easily distinguished by the blackish legs. At first glance, it seems to represent a species of *Stenus* near the Palaearctic *S. intricatus* Er.

Moderately shining, upper surface black with very faint dark-green-metallic tint (distinct only on anterior portion of head and on last 3 abdominal segments, more or less distinct also on posteriolateral rugose portion of elytra, ventral side distinctly greenish-metallic. Punctation of fore parts coarse and very dense, coalescent on parts of pronotum and on posterior half of elytra, abdomen finely and very densely punctate. Pubescence of fore parts short and little distinct, abdomen densely pubescent. Antennae blackish with faint metallic tint, penultimate segments brownish. Maxillary palpi with segment 1 and narrow base of segment 2 brownish, rest black with metallic tint. Legs blackish with metallic tint, femora dark brown in about basal half, trochanters reddish brown. Labrum and clypeus black with dark-green tint, moderately densely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi distinctly, moderately broadly bilobed.

Length: 4.7- 5.7 mm (fore parts: 2.8- 3.0 mm).

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, very slightly impressed posteriomedially; punctation of flat triangular middle moderately coarse and moderately dense, much coarser than that on declining lateral portions, interstices mostly as large as punctures, with more or less deep, isodiametrical groundsculpture, posteriomedial area narrowly impunctate, acam with some fine punctures. Abdominal sternites 3-6 moderately finely and densely punctate, interstices with more or less distinct groundsculpture; sternite 7 shallowly impressed posteriomedially, impression finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with a broad triangular excision in about posterior eighth. Sternite 9 (fig. 229) blunt and serrate apicolaterally, apical brush about 2/3 length of sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (fig. 209) with apical portion of median lobe triangularly narrowed and curved toward ventral side.

Female: Ventral characters about same as in male, apical impression of sternite 7 very shallow. Sternite 8 (fig. 215) with rounded projection posteriomedially. Valvifer apically rounded-serrate. Tergite 10 broadly rounded.

Length: 4.7- 5.7 mm (fore parts: 2.8- 3.0 mm).

Head much narrower than elytra (40.5: 50), eyes large (lE: 20; lT: 4); frons broad (adE: 23) with two distinct longitudinal furrows, medial portion about as broad as each of side portions, distinctly elevated, extending well beyond the level of inner eye margins; sides portions distinctly elevated posteriorly; punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures about as large as cross section of basal third of antennal segment 3, interstices distinctly smaller than half diameter of punctures, larger on middle portion and on elevated side portions, with interstices becoming as large as (about) one neighbouring puncture. Antennae moderately long, extending slightly more than by last segment beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments 1.5 x as long as broad. Pronotum slightly longer than broad (34: 31), broadest at about middle, moderately convex in anterior two thirds, distinctly constricted in posterior third; with moderately deep impression laterally somewhat behind middle, transverse impression near anterior margin, and sharp, very narrow, short, and more or less distinct medial impression at about middle. Punctation coarser than that on head and more or less coalescent, distinctly coalescent on posterior half, diameters of punctures about as large as middle cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices always much smaller than half diameter of punctures. Elytra subquadrate, much broader than head (50: 40.5), slightly longer than broad (53: 50), shoulders prominent, sides shallowly rounded, posterior margin deeply emarginate (IS: 44); sutural impression distinct, humeral impression less distinct, shallow. Punctation as coarse or slightly coarser than that on pronotum, very dense and mostly distinctly coalescent on following areas: anteriorly near suture (short transverse rugae in most specimens), on inner third of posterior half there are oblique rugae directed posteriad from elytral middle toward suture, and in lateral two thirds directed straight toward posterior margin or somewhat curved, but not forming a distinct (or complete) rosette. Abdomen with broad paratergites, those of segment 4 as broad as metatibia at its broadest portion, slightly directed upwards and very finely and densely punctate. Basal impression of basal tergites deep, tergite 7 with distinct palisade fringe apically (wings fully developed). Punctation fine and very dense throughout, punctures about as large as medial eye facets, interstices smaller than diameters of punctures, sternite 8 with punctation distinctly coarser and slightly less dense than that of tergite 7, tergite 10 moderately finely and moderately densely punctate. Legs slender, metatarsi (fig. 220) nearly 4/5 as long as metatibiae, segment 1 distinctly shorter than following 3 segments combined, much longer than last segment; segment 4 distinctly, moderately broadly bilobed (fig. 220). Entire surface with more or less deep ground sculpture.

Variability: In general the punctation of frons is very dense, the very small impunctate areas are completely reduced in numerous specimens. The coalescent areas of elytra are of different sizes: the rugae are apparent only on the middle portion of the posterior half of elytra and are short and very slightly curved (nearly straight) in some specimens, while in others the rugose areas are much more distinct; however there is not one specimen amongst the large type series which completely lacks rugae. One paratype is much deeper microsculptured than the rest of the material. A few (less mature ?) specimens have the legs brownish.

Comments. Dianous ater may be easily distinguished from *S. amamiensis* Sawada (and from the closely related spotted species, as e. g. *D. freyi* L.Benick) by dark body with dark-greenish-metallic tint, and by blackish legs.

Etymology: *ater* (Lat.) = black.

Dianous sucinigutta sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Taiwan: Chiai Hsien: Alishan, Sister Ponds, 2180 m, 18. IV. 1990, in soaking wet moss growing on rotten wood around small ponds in a coniferous forest, A. Smetana (NHMG).

Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀: same data as HT. Ilan Hsien: 1♂: Taipingshan, 1880 m, 14. VII. 1993, in wet moss on large rocks at the base of a vertical wall in a creek. Taoyuen Hsien: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Takuanshan Forest, 1660 m, 17. IV. 1990; 1 ♂: same, 1600 m, in moss on rocks in a small creek. Taichung Hsien: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Hsiaohsueh Shan, 2650- 2750 m, 1. V. 1990, among vegetation on a small seepage; 1 ♀: Anmashan, 2120 m. 1.V.1990, in wet moss on a fallen tree in a forest seapage; 1 ♀: Anmashan, Creek, 2136 m, 12. V. 1992, same habitat as previous. Nantou Hsien: 13 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀: Houhuanshan Kuenyang, 3050 m, 27. IV. 1990, in soaking wet moss on a vertical wall; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: same, 4. V. 1991, same as previous; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: same; 10 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ Houhuanshan, 3175 m, 15. V. 1990, in soaking wet moss at edges of a small creek; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Maifeng, 2130 m, 3. V. 1991, among vegetation on wet vertical wall; 3 ♂♂: Yushan N.P., Mun-Li Cliff, 2700 m, 13. V. 1991; 5 ♂♂: same, 18.V.1991; 1 ♀: SW Slope below Yushan Mountain Peak, 3650 m, 14. V. 1991, debris on wet forest floor; 2 ♂♂: Nankaoshan trail, Yuenhai Hut, 2350 m, 4. V. 1992, sifting lush vegetation along wet edges of a small creek; 2 ♂♂: same, Tenchi Hut, 2900 m, 5. V. 1992, in wet moss on fallen trees along a creek; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Nankaoshan, 1,5 km SW Tenchi Hut, 2830 m, 6. V. 1992, sifting of fallen leaves and moss at the base of a vertical wall (cf. photo fig. 16 in Bousquet & Smetana 1996); 1 ♂: Tenchi Hut, 2895 m, 7. V. 1992, same as previous. Chiai Hsien: 3 ♂♂: Yushan N.P., Ta- Ta Ghia, 2750 m, 27. IV. 1990, in wet moss on fallen trees; 1 ♀: Alishan, 2300 m, 9. V. 1965, Y. Hirashima (Ent.Lab., Kyushu Univ.). Kaohsiung Hsien: 1 ♂: Kuanshan, Kuanoshing Hut, 2950 m, 18. IV. 1992; 1 ♂, 2 ♀: Creek 2 km E. Tien Chih, Hwy 20, 2400 m, 22. VII. 1993, in soaking wet moss on a seapage near a creek; 1 ♂: Creek 4 km E. Yakou, 2600 m, 23. VII. 1993, in soaking wet moss on rocks directly in a creek. Hualien Hsien: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Taroko N.P., Chungyantianshi (River) waterfall, 2300 m, 10. V. 1990, soaking wet moss and other debris in a spray of a waterfall; 1 ♂: same, 2280 m, 10. V. 1990; 1 ♂: Taroko N.P., Nanhushi Hut, 2220 m, 12. V. 1990, wet moss on rocks in a creek, except 1 all leg. A. Smetana (cS, cP, cR).

This new species and the following two are closely related to the complex of *D. freyi* L. Benick, *D. klapperichi* L. Benick, and *D. amamiensis* Sawada, but may be easily distinguished from them by the very broad head and short wings.

Shortwinged, shining, black, abdomen with very faint aeneous tint, elytra with a slightly elevated, small orange spot (fig. 175). Punctation of fore parts coarse and dense, more or less coalescent on pronotum, distinctly coalescent on elytra; abdominal punctation moderately fine and moderately sparse (variable: s. b.). Pubescence of fore parts indistinct, that of abdomen sparse. First antennal segment dark brown, segment 2 brown, segments 3-5 (6) light brown to reddish brown, remaining segments slightly infuscate. Maxillary palpi reddish brown, third segment infuscate toward apex. Legs reddish brown to brownish, posterior half of femora (often) slightly infuscate (especially on dorsal side), apical portion of femora narrowly dark brown, tarsi distinctly darker (mostly dark brown) than tibiae. Clypeus and labrum black, sparsely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi moderately deeply and narrowly bilobed.

Length: 4.8- 6.4 mm (fore parts: 2.8- 3.1 mm).

Male: Metasternum broadly convex, narrowly and slightly impressed posteriomedially, punctation on middle portion coarse and dense, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of segment 2 of the maxillary palpi, interstices mostly as large as half diameter of punctures; narrow triangular area impunctate posteriomedially; acam finely and moderately sparsely punctate. Punctation of basal abdominal sternites moderately fine and moderately dense, about same as that on sides of sternites; sternite 6 posteriomedially with slightly finer and denser punctation than that on sides, posterior margin slightly emarginate; sternite 7 with distinct but not deep medial impression in posterior 2/3, its punctation fine and very dense, posterior margin shallowly emarginate. Sternite 8 with broad, subtriangular notch in about posterior fifth. Sternite 9 (fig. 233), rounded-serrate apicolaterally, apical brush slender, nearly half as long as sternite. Tergite 10 very broadly rounded posteriorly. Aedeagus (figs 210, 211, 218) with median lobe with subtriangular apical portion, its apical „knob" more or less pronounced and slightly curved upwards, parameres much longer than median lobe, each with about 15 long setae.

Female: Ventral characters about same as in male, but sternite 7 posteriomedially finely and very densely punctate and pubescent. Sternite 8 slightly, obtusely-rounded, no distinct median projection. Valvifer apically rounded-serrate. Tergite 10 (about) semicircularly rounded at posterior margin.

Head very large, distinctly broader than elytra (48: 45), eyes large (lE 22), temples moderately long (lT 8), frons broad (adE 27) with two deep longitudinal furrows, medial portion narrower than side portions, distinctly elevated to about level of inner eye margins, lateral portions elevated posteriorly, forming impunctate swelling diameter of which sometimes about as large as length of antennal segment 2. Punctation coarse and dense, diameters of punctures as large as basal to middle cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices mostly smaller than half diameter of punctures, possibly (mostly about as large as diameter of punctures) in middle of frons and on lateral swelling, latter in most cases more distinct than impunctate median area. Antennae moderately slender, extending by last or last two segments beyond posterior margin of pronotum when reflexed, penultimate segments 1.5 x to twice as long as broad. Pronotum little longer than broad (37: 34), broadest at about middle, sides convex in anterior 2/3, moderately concave posteriorly; with deep, oblique impression directed from sides posteriomediad in posterior half, with a transverse impression near anterior margin, and with short, narrow, and less distinct longitudinal impression just behind middle in most specimens. Punctation coarse, dense and irregular, more or less coalescent anteriorly and posteriorly, diameters of punctures becoming as large as apical cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices mostly distinctly smaller than half diameter of punctures, rarely becoming as large as diameters of punctures. Elytra (fig. 175) narrower than head (45: 48), slightly longer than broad (47.5: 45), shoulders prominent, sides feebly rounded, posterior margin moderately deeply emarginate, with distinct humeral impression. Punctation coarse to very coarse, irregular, coalescent, dense but less dense than on pronotum, interstices often as large as half diameter of punctures, in some areas larger; long and somewhat curved rugae around the slightly elevated orange spot in most specimens present, orange spot coarsely punctate but not rugose. Interstices may become larger near posterior border of elytra, sometimes also near suture, and/or near middle of anterior half of elytra. Abdomen broadly marginate, paratergites of segment 4 as broad as metatibiae at middle (♂) or at apex (♀), moderately finely and moderately sparsely punctate; basal furrows of first tergites deep, tergite 7 with a broad palisade fringe apically (the insect is winged, but wing length is distinctly reduced in comparison to macropterous species). Punctation variable: moderately fine to fine and moderately dense to moderately sparse, interstices on first tergites distinctly smaller than diameters of punctures or distinctly larger than diameters of punctures. In general abdominal punctation on most tergites, especially posterior ones, is moderately sparse with interstices distinctly larger than punctures. Punctures of tergite 7 about as large as one inner eye facet, interstices up to 2 x as large as diameter of punctures. Punctation of tergite 8 slightly coarser and denser, tergite 10 with few fine scattered punctures. Legs slender, metatarsi about 5/7 as long as metatibiae, segment 1 slightly longer than two following segments combined, distinctly but not much longer than last segment; segment 4 moderately deeply and narrowly bilobed (about as in fig. 219). Entire dorsal surface distinctly microsculptured in most specimens, with microsculpture of fore parts shallow, distinct only on a few areas; abdomen mostly more distinctly, although sometimes very faintly, microsculptured, occasionally nearly smooth.

Variability: The elytra are slightly broader than head in a few females. The degree of the elevation of the median portion of frons is variable; it is distinctly less elevated than the level of inner eye margins in some specimens, in others it distinctly extends beyond that level. Also the antennae vary somewhat in their length (s. a). The size of the elytral spot normally varies between the two sizes shown in fig. 175 (about half of the specimens have larger spots, about as long as the first segment of mesotarsi, in about the other half the spots are about as long as the second antennal segment); one specimen has larger spots (about as long as third antennal segment), in a few specimens the elytral spot is reduced to the size of two or one punctures and is therefore very indistinct. Middle of the pronotum has rarely a more or less distinct shining area. The most remarkable variability is found in the abdominal punctation, which varies considerably even in specimens from the same locality.

Comments. This species occurs mostly in seepages or other quite wet habitats in coniferous, or mixed broadleaved + coniferous forests; it seems to avoid creeks or other running water (where *Dianous* species live usually). The specimens were taken by sifting moss, leaf litter, and other debris, sometimes moss on large fallen trees; all these habitats are not the typical *Dianous* habitats as we know them. The locality below of Yushan main Peak (3650 m) is the highest hitherto known locality for the genus.

Dianous sucinigutta may be distinguished from the other two related Taiwanese species, *D. sucininotatus* sp. n. and *D. electrigutta* sp. n. by the smaller size of its elytra spot, from *D. sucininotatus* also by the in general shorter elytra and less broad head; from *D. electrigutta* by the different outline of the elytra (rounded, not trapeziform), by the oblique rugae in posterior sutural third, and by the mostly somewhat sparser and finer abdominal punctation.

Etymology: The name combines the Latin word for amber and for drop = *Dianous* with amber drops.

Dianous sucininotatus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Taiwan: Pingtung Hsien: Peitawushan above Kuai- Ku Hut, 2750 m, 29. IV. 1992, sifting of moss and debris on wet habitats along a creek, A. Smetana (MHNG, cS). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as HT; 2 ♀♀: same, 22. IV. 1991, sifting moss and debris on a forest seapage, A. Smetana (cS, cP).

In nearly all respects very closely resembling *D. suciniguttа* and is probably its sister species.

Shortwinged, shining, black with faint aeneous tint, elytra with a slightly elevated large orange spot (fig. 174). Punctation of fore parts coarse and dense, somewhat coalescent around elytral spot, abdominal punctation moderately fine and moderately dense. Pubescence of fore parts indistinct, that of abdomen short and sparse. First antennal segment dark brown, second segment brown, segments 3-5 (or 6) light brown, remaining segments more or less infuscate. Maxillary palpi reddish brown, third segment infuscate at apex. Legs reddish brown, apices of femora narrowly darkened, tarsi distinctly infuscate. Clypeus and labrum black, sparsely pubescent. Fourth segment of metatarsi moderately deeply and narrowly bilobed.

Length: 5.0-6.3 mm (fore parts: 3.0- 3.2 mm).

Male: Ventral characters about same as those of *D. sucinigutta*, median punctation of metasternum slightly less coarse, sternite 6 lacking special characters, impression of sternite 7 very shallow, sternite 8 with a broad, subtriangular notch in about posterior fifth. Sternite 9 rounded-serrate apically, apical brush slender, distinctly shorter than half sternite. Tergite 10 very broadly rounded posteriorly. Aedeagus as in fig. 212, not significantly different from that of *D. sucinigutta*.

Female: As in *D. sucinigutta*.

Head, antennae and pronotum about same as those of *D. sucinigutta*, but sculpture of pronotum less coarse, not as dense, and nearly completely separate (sometimes slightly confluent near posterior margin). Elytra with a very large spot, which can be enlarged inwards at its anterior portion, where it becomes darker/brownish and less distinct. Elytral sculpture less confluent than that of *D. sucinigutta*, more regular, some oblique rugae running from the spot backwards and inwards, more rugae sometimes present around elytral spot; shiny interstices of punctation often as large as half diameter of punctures. Abdomen and legs as those of *D. sucinigutta*, metatarsi as in fig. 219. Microsculpture of fore parts mostly indistinct, that of abdomen dense and distinct.

Comments. Dianous sucininotatus may be distinguished from *D. sucinigutta* by the much larger elytral spots, (lighter colored legs), and by the less coarse and less rugose sculpture of the fore parts; from *D. electrigutta* sp. n. by the longer, rounded elytra with larger spots and by the less coarse and less dense punctation of the entire body.

Dianous sucininotatus is probably the sister species of *D. sucinigutta*. It seems to represent this *Dianous*-type in most southern mountain ranges in southern Taiwan.

Etymology: *sucini-notatus* (Latin) = marked with amber.

Dianous electrigutta sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: Yushan N.P., 2 km W Pai- Yun Hut, 3350 m, 16. V. 1991, sifting of wet moss on large fallen trees in an *Abies*-forest, A. Smetana (MHNG). Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: same data as holotype; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀: same but 3528 m, 15. V. 1991, sifting of wet moss, grasses, and bamboo debris along a trickle in a coniferous forest (T 83); 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀: same but 3375 m, 17. V. 1991, same habitat as HT, all leg. A. Smetana (cS, cP).

Closely related and similar to *D. sucinigutta* and *D. sucininotatus*, but different by sculpture and by the elytral spot.

Shortwinged, moderately shining, black with feeble aeneous tint, elytra each with a large, oblong orange spot (fig. 176). Fore parts very coarsely and densely punctate, punctation slightly coalescent on elytra, abdominal punctation moderately coarse and dense. Pubescence of fore parts indistinct, abdomen with short and sparse pubescence. Antennae with two segments blackish to dark brown, third segment (and sometimes a following segments) reddish brown, segments 6 to 8 mostly dark brown, club lighter brown. Maxillary palpi reddish brown, last segment infuscate. Legs reddish brown, apices of femora narrowly infuscate, tarsi remarkably darker than tibiae, nearly blackish. Clypeus and labrum black, sparsely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi moderately deeply and narrowly bilobed.

Length: 5.0- 6.0 mm (fore parts: 2.7- 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 47.5; adE: 27; lE: 21.5; lT: 8; wP: 33,5; lP: 36; wEl: 44,5; lEl: 46; lS: 38.

Male: Ventral characters about same as those of *D. suciniguita*, but metasternal punctation coarser, sternite 6 simple, sternite 7 with a very shallow impression in posterior half, sternite 8 with a broad, subtriangular notch in posterior fifth. Sternite 9 and tergite 10 as in *D. suciniguita* sp. n. Aedeagus (fig. 213) very similar to that of *D. suciniguita*, apical tip of median lobe seems to be slightly more set off.

Female: Ventral characters about same as those of *D. suciniguita*.

Head in general as that of *D. suciniguita*, punctation coarse and very dense, narrow interstices distinctly reticulate, impunctate areas reduced, indistinct. Antennae shorter than in most specimens of *D. suciniguita* extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum by more than last segment when reflexed, penultimate segments about 1.5 x as long as broad. Punctation of pronotum as coarse as in *D. suciniguita* but denser, interstices generally much smaller than half diameters of punctures, often only few punctures are confluent. Elytra slightly shorter, more divergent, elytral spot oval. Punctation slightly coarser than that on pronotum, mostly somewhat extended longitudinally, more or less distinctly coalescent at lateral border of elytral spot and/or between elytral spot and suture. Abdominal punctation in general dense, as dense as in most densely punctured specimens of *D. suciniguita*, ground sculpture very dense and deep.

Variability: Coalescently punctured areas of pronotum and elytra vary in size; most of the punctation may be clearly separate in some specimens.

Comments. *D. electrigutta* may be easily distinguished from *D. suciniguita* and from *D. succininotatus* by its trapezoid elytra, by the size and shape of the elytral spot, and by the very dense but relatively rare coalescence of the punctation.

Etymology: *electrum* (Latin) = amber, *gutta* (Latin) = drop; *electrigutta* = with amber drops

Dianous suciniguttatus sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (♂) and allotype (♀): Sichuan: Emei Shan, 7. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR in BMNH, cP). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Quingcheng Shan 65 km NW Chengdu, 8 km W Taiping, 800-1000 m, 103°33'E, 30°53'N, 18.V./ 3.-4. VI. 1997, A. Pütz (coll. Pütz, cP); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: ibidem, 18. V. 1997, Wrase (coll Schülke, cP).

Closely resembling *D. suciniguita* but easily distinguished by the much narrower head and by the shining surface, especially that of abdomen.

Shining, black with faint aeneous-coppery tint, elytra with a slightly elevated orange spot (fig. 173). Punctation of fore parts coarse and dense, coalescent posteriomedially on pronotum and around elytral spots, abdominal punctation fine to moderately fine and moderately dense, distinctly less dense on middle of tergites; pubescence of fore parts indistinct, abdominal pubescence dense, long, recumbent. First antennal segment dark brown, remaining segments light brown to yellowish brown. Maxillary palpi reddish brown, third segment infuscate. Legs light reddish brown, apical portion of femora distinctly infuscate, bases of tibiae darker than apical two thirds, tarsi as light as tibiae apically. Clypeus and labrum black, moderately densely pubescent. Segment 4 of metatarsi moderately deeply and narrowly bilobed.

Length: 5.0 – 6.4 mm (fore parts 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 46; adE: 25; lE: 21.5; lT: 6; wP: 34; lP: 37; wEl: 52; lEl: 52; lS: 44.

Male: Ventral characters about same as those of *D. suciniguttta* but punctation mostly coarser, sternite 7 with posteriomedian impression slightly more distinct. Sternite 8 with a broad, triangular notch in about posterior fifth. Sternite 9 (fig. 237) with a prominent, blunt tooth apicolaterally, apical brush slender, about 1/3 as long as sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 221) with median lobe with a subtriangular, apically broadly rounded apical portion. Parameres slender, with about 20 long setae.

Female: Ventral characters resembling those of male. Sternite 8 apically rounded, slightly produced in middle. Valvifers acute apically. Tergite 10 broadly rounded.

Head remarkably narrower than that of *D. suciniguttta.* Impressions of pronotum as those of *D. suciniguttta* but the punctation less coarse and more equal in size, diameter of punctures about as large as medial cross section of 3th antennal segment, interstices smaller than half the diameter of punctures. Elytra subquadrate with coarse and deep punctation and long rugae around elytral spot. Abdomen similar to that of *D. suciniguttta* but more convex (parts of sternites are visible in dorsal aspect), punctation of middle portions of tergites distinctly less dense than that of the sides. Entire dorsal surface lacks microsculpture, except for only traces on tergite 8.

Comments. D. suciniguttatus is distinguished from *D. amamiensis* Sawada by the broader head, the much deeper longitudinal furrow of frons, by the deeper impressions of pronotum, the coarser and less dense punctation of the entire body, by the declining, finely and moderately sparsely punctate paratergites, and by the aedeagus. In addition from *D. freyi* L. Benick by the light color of the legs, which may be found only in immature specimens of *D. freyi.*

Etymology: The name combines the Latin word for amber and for dropped = amber-dropped *Dianous.*

Dianous freyi L. Benick

Dianous Freyi L. Benick, 1940: 593 ff.; L. Benick, 1942: 76-79. figs; Puthz, 1971a: 88; Zheng, 1993: 199.

Material examined. Zhejiang: T'ein-mu Shan (holotype) (NHMB); 1 ♂. 1 ♀: Ning-po (FMCh); Jiangxi: 18 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀: Kuling near Kiu Kiang, 18. X. 1919, H. F. Loomis (USNM, cP). Fujian: 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: Shaowu, 1937, J. Klapperich (FMCh, cP); 1 ♀: Kuatun, IV. 1938, J. Klapperich (DEI); 10 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀: Chungan, Bohea Hills, IV. 1940, IV. 1941, T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum, cP); 1 ♀: Yungan, 11. II. 1940, T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum); 1 ♀: Changting: Niuling, 24. IV. 1941, T. C. Maa (Bishop Museum). Anhui: 1 ♀: Huang Shan, 30 km NW Tunxi, 5 km E Nantang, 350-400 m, 28. X. 1997, M. Wang (NHMW). Hunan: 1 ♀: Wulingyuan, N.Dayong Zangjiajie, 650 m, 29. X. 1993, H. Schillhammer (1) (NHMW); 1 ♂: Wulingyuan, N.Dayong Sioxiyu, 400 m, 31. X. 1993, H. Schillhammer (5) (NHMW); 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀: env.

Guidong, 26°04' N,113°56' E, 26.-31. V. 1994 (NHMW, cP). Guizhou: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: Huangguoshu, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR). Yunnan: 2 ♂♂: Yulongshan, 3000-3500 m, 27°06' N, 100°15' E, Ganhaizi pass, 18.-23. VII. 1990, V. Kubán (NHMB); 12 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀: Leigongshan, Xijiang, 1200- 1900 m, 28. V. – 2. VI. 1997, Bolm (NHMB, cP). Sichuan: 1 ♀: Xichuan, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR); 80 ♂♂, 55 ♀♀: Mt. Emei, 500-1200 m, 4.-18. V. 1989, S. & J. Kolibec; 55 ♂♂, 68 ♀♀: ibidem 600-1050 m, 5.-19. V. 1989, L. Bocák, 56 ♂♂, 43 ♀♀: ibidem 4.-20. V. 1989, V. Kubán (NHMB, cP); 25 exx. ibidem, X. 1985, X. 1986, G. M. de Rougemont (cR); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: ibidem, above Fuhu Monastery, 700-1000 m, stream, ca. 2 m wide, slowly flowing through deep gorge, shaded, with gravel, boulders and sand, Ji & Wang, 15. VI. 1996 (CWBS 238) (NHMW); 1 ♂: ca. 16 km N Ya'an City, 3 km N Shangli, 950 m, small stream, ca. 0.5 m wide, Ji & Wang, 9. VI. 1996 (CWBS 225) (NHMW).

Comments. This is a variable species very closely allied to *D. klapperichi* (see below).

Dianous klapperichi L. Benick

Dianous Klapperichi L. Benick, 1942: 76 ff. figs.

Material examined. Fujian: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Shaowu, 500 m, XI. 1937, J. Klapperich (syntypes) (FMCh). Sichuan: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: Mt. Emei, 500 m, 4.-20. V. 1989, V. Kubán (NHMB, cP); 1 ♂ ibidem, 7. X. 1985, G. M. de Rougemont (cR); 1 ♂: ibidem 1530 m, 22. VI. 1994, Schillhammer (4 a) (NHMW); 2 ♂♂: ca. 16 km N Ya'an City, 3 km N. Shangli, 950 m, small stream, ca. 0.5 m wide, Ji & Wang, 9. VI. 1996 (CWBS 225) (NHMW, cP); 1 ♂: ca. 14 km N Ya'an Vity, rd. To Shangli, 800 m, river, ca. 5-8 m wide, with large rocks, some of these partly moss-covered, flowing through secondary forest, Ji & Wang, 8. VI. 1996 (CWBS 221) (NHMW).

Comments. This species is very close to the variable *D. freyi* and possibly only an extreme, robust form of this species. I was repeatedly in doubt about the status of this taxon, and today I am still not sure about it, but I propose to regard it tentatively as a distinct species. It differs from *D. freyi* by the coloration of the femora (basal half reddish, apical half, rather sharply delimited, blackish as compared to only basal third more or less reddish, mostly darker, in *D. freyi*, but this cannot be seen in immature specimens) and by the male sexual characters: In *D. klapperichi* the sternites 5 and 6 are shallowly emarginate posteriorly (in *D. freyi* simple), the apical portion of the median lobe is shorter than in *D. freyi* (figs 226, comp. 222, 223, 225), but *D. freyi* is also variable in this character (fig. 12 b in Benick, 1942 is an artefact, the apex of the median lobe has been broken (split) in this specimen). *Dianous klapperichi* is more robust than most specimens of *D. freyi* and has smaller elytral spots (diameter about as large as length of fourth antennal segment). Both species, *D. freyi* and *D. klapperichi* differ easily from similar species by their apically serrate sternum 9 (figs 230, 231).

Dianous cupreostigma Puthz

Dianous cupreostigma Puthz, 1984a: 102 ff. figs.

Material examined: 1 ♂: Taiwan: Nantou Hsien: Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 16. V. 1990, on wet rocks in a creek (see photo 2 in Smetana, 1995), A. Smetana, (cS).

Comments. This species was described from Chito Experimental Forest, 1150 m (holotype in the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, paratype in cP). The specimen from Shanlinchi differs from the original specimens in having a distinct orange spot on the elytra (not a coppery mark); the spot is distinctly separate from the darker ground color of the elytra and has a narrow coppery transition zone at periphery. In all other respects, the specimen agrees well with the original specimens.

Dianous mendax sp. n.

Type material. Holotype (male) and allotype (female): Taiwan: Nantou Hsien, Shanlinchi, 1650 m, 19. V. 1991, on wet rocks in a creek (see photo 2 in Smetana, 1995), A. Smetana (MHNG, cS). Paratypes: Taoyuan Hsien: 1 ♀: Takuanshan Forest, 1600 m, 17. IV. 1990, same habitat as HT, A. Smetana (cP). Hualien Hsien: 1 ♀: Rakao National Park, Chungyantienshi (River) Waterfall, 2300 m, 10. V. 1990, wet moss and debris in spray zone of a waterfall, A. Smetana (cS).

This new species is the sister species of *D. cupreostigma* Puthz, which it closely resembles.

Moderately shining, black with bluish and some aeneous tint, elytra each with a rather large orange spot (slightly larger than in fig. 172), distinctly delimited but with coppery transition zone at periphery. Head moderately coarsely and densely punctate, pronotum coarsely and very densely punctate, punctures somewhat coalescent near anterior and posterior margins, punctation of basal third of elytra same as that on pronotum, sculpture of posterior two thirds becoming increasingly more confluent around not confluently punctate orange spots, but not forming long rugae as e. g. in *D. grandistigma*; abdominal punctation fine and dense. Pubescence whitish, that of the fore parts dense and semierect, that of abdomen very dense and recumbent. Antennae, palpi and legs blackish with some metallic tint, antennal club, palpi, and tarsi sometimes slightly lighter. Clypeus and labrum blackish blue, moderately densely pubescent. Fourth tarsal segment distinctly bilobed (fig. 9).

Length: 4.8 – 6.2 mm (fore parts: 2.0 – 3.0 mm).

PM of HT: wH: 45; adE: 26; lE: 21; lT: 5; wP: 32.5; lP: 33.5; wEl: 50; lEl: 52; lS: 45.5.

Male: Medial area of metasternum moderately broadly flat, shallowly impressed and impunctate posteriomedially, brilliant, sides of medial area coarsely and moderately densely punctate, interstices nearly smooth, brilliant, diameters of punctures about as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices about as large or slightly larger than diameters of punctures, acam impunctate, brilliant. Sternites 3-6 somewhat less dense punctate medially than laterally, sternite 7 slightly flattened posteriomedially, finely and very densely punctate and pubescent, posterior margin very shallowly emarginate; sternite 8 with a broad emargination in about posterior sixth; sternite 9 rounded-serrate apically (fig. 232), apical brush moderately strong, somewhat shorter than the sternite. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 217), median lobe broad and ± rounded anteriorly, with many long setae ventrolaterally, internal structures consisting of small expulsion bands, a strong tube, and densely spinose membranes. Parameres somewhat longer than the median lobe, evenly set with 17- 20 long setae.

Female: Ventral characters similar to those of male. Sternite 8 (fig. 216), less prolonged apically than in *D. cupreostigma* (fig. 227). Valvifer obliquely rounded-serrate apically, apical brush as long as valvifer. Tergite 10 moderately narrowly rounded (not triangular).

Head broad, frons with long and deep longitudinal furrows, medial portion distinctly elevated, but not as much as the side portions, punctation coarse and mostly dense, diameters of punctures as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment, interstices mostly smaller than half diameters of punctures, distinctly larger posteriorly on side portions and on elevated medial portion, but rarely as large, or slightly larger, than diameters of punctures (therefore no distinctly separate shining areas). Antennae moderately slender, extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum by two segments when reflexed. Pronotum with usual oblique impressions on posterior half and with transverse impression near anterior margin; punctation coarse and very dense, diameters of punctures about as large as median cross section of third antennal segment, interstices much smaller than half diameters of punctures, distinctly larger posteriomedially near a small impunctate area (as large as one or two neighbouring punctures). Elytra similar to those of *D. cupreostigma*, but spots much larger. Abdomen as in *D. cupreostigma* with very broad, upwards directed, finely and very densely punctate paratergites; punctation of tergites fine and dense, less dense medially with interstices exceeding diameters of punctures; tergite 8 somewhat more coarsely and densely punctate than sternite 7, tergite 10 moderately sparsely punctate. Legs slender, metatarsi as long as metatibiae, first segment slightly shorter than three following segments combined, slightly longer than last segment, fourth segment moderately deeply bilobed (fig. 9). Entire surface more or less shallowly reticulated (reticulation may be nearly obsolete on fore parts).

Comments. *Dianous mendax* may be distinguished from the very similar *D. cupreostigma* Puthz by the larger elytral spots (at least 1.5 x as large as those of *D. cupreostigma*), by the more bilobed fourth tarsal segment (fig. 9, compare fig. 12), and by the sexual characters.

Etymology: *mendax* (Latin) = false; this species „imitates" *D. cupreostigma*.

PART III: KEY TO THE *DIANOUS*-SPECIES OF CHINA AND JAPAN

1 (4) Frons concave, medial portion not elevated (group I, Puthz, 1981a), temples very short. [Note: In *D. latitarsis* L. Benick the frons is broadly concave but its medial portion is slightly to distinctly elevated. This large species is easily recognized by its long temples at least half as long as the eyes: see # 10]; sternite 9/valvifer apically serrate, apicolateral brush short, less than half as long as sternite/valvifer

2 (3) Head about as broad as, or broader than elytra, lateral portions of frons even, not declining, medial portion impressed. Interstices of punctation of head and pronotum narrow but distinct, strongly shining. Male: apical notch of sternite 8 triangular with straight sides. Aedeagus (fig. 16, Puthz, 1981a). 4.0 - 5.0 mm. . . . . *D. tonkinensis* (Puthz) Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia (Borneo, Sulawesi), China: Yunnan: 1 ♂: Xishuangbanna, 22. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR): new to China.

3 (2) Head distinctly narrower than elytra, entire frons (including lateral portions) concave, interstices of punctation of head and pronotum

extremely narrow (punctation somewhat confluent), head and pronotum nearly dull. Male: Apical notch of sternite 8 triangular, with sinuate sides. Aedeagus as in fig. 2 A, Rougemont (1981a).
4.0 - 5.2 mm. . . . . *D. yao* Rougemont
Burma, Thailand, China: Guizhou

4 (1) Medial portion of frons distinctly elevated, frons with two distinct longitudinal furrows, or broadly elevated with shallow, longitudinal impressions (group II, Puthz, 1981a)

5 (44) First segment of metatarsus distinctly longer than following three segments combined (species doubtful in this character are treated in both couplets). Fourth segment of metatarsus symmetrical or asymmetrical

6 (13) First segment of metatarsus longer than remaining segments combined

7 (12) Tarsi pseudotetramerous: tarsal segment four with tube-like bristle shoe, enveloping segment five except claws

8 (11) Frons with broad and shallow but distinct impression posteriomedially

9 (10) Head as broad as or broader than elytra (fig. 1, Shibata, 1979), eyes smaller (lT: lE > 0.75). Punctation of frons less dense, interstices on posteriolateral portions as large as, or slightly larger, than diameters of punctures. Elytra with distinct impressions. Male: aedeagus (fig. 2, Shibata, 1979), a button-shaped apex of median lobe projection dorsally (about as in fig., 20, Puthz, 1981). Female: 8th sternite broadly rounded.
7.0 - 9.5 mm. . . . . *D. arachnipes* Puthz
China: Taiwan

10 (9) Head distinctly narrower than elytra, eyes larger (lT: lE < 0.75). Punctation of frons denser, interstices on posteriolateral portions distinctly smaller than diameters of punctures. Elytra nearly even. Male: aedeagus (fig. 19, Puthz, 1981), anterior portion of median lobe triangularly narrowed, apex less button shaped and slightly curved dorsally. Female: 8th sternite rounded. 7.5 - 9.5 mm. *D. latitarsis* L. Benick
India: Sikkim; Kashmir; Nepal; Thailand; China: Sichuan

11 (8) Frons not impressed posteriomedially, broadly convex, oval impression only around ocelli. Pronotum impunctate. Larger species. Head broader than elytra, eyes relatively small (lT: lE ≈ 0.80). Elytra nearly even, no distinct impressions. Male: unknown. Female: 8th sternite broadly rounded. 7.0 - 8.0 mm. . . . . *D. moritai* Naomi
Japan: Amami Islands

12 (7) Tarsi distinctly 5- segmented, tarsal shoe present only on ventral third of segment 5. Pronotum distinctly punctate. Smaller species. Head broader or nearly as broad as elytra, eyes relatively large (lTe: lE ≈ 0.6). Elytra nearly even. Male: sternite 8 with a broad and shallow emargination in about posterior fifteenth. Sternite 9 (fig. 6, Puthz, 1997), bluntly produced apicolaterally. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 7, Puthz, 1997), median lobe triangularly narrowed, apex narrowly rounded, parameres slightly longer than median lobe with about 16 long

setae. Female: sternite 8 very broadly rounded, slightly emarginated apicomedially. Tergite 10 broadly rounded.
6.5 - 7.5 mm. . . . . *D. nigrocyaneus* Puthz
China: Hainan

13 (6) First segment of metatarsus distinctly shorter than remaining segments combined, segment four with more or less distinct bristle shoe

14 (33) Elytra bi- or tricolorous (specimen to be observed under various directions of light; e. g. a bluish area in middle of a greenish area is sometimes immediately apparent)

15 (24) Longitudinal furrows of frons distinct posteriorly

16 (21) Elytra blue with 4 separate, variegate-metallic areas (figs 35- 37)

17 (18) Outer quarters of elytra brilliant brassy-golden-coppery, centre bright blue (fig. 36). Impunctate shining median areas of sternites less broad than of the width of sternite. Male: sternum 9 (fig. 43), tergite 10 broadly rounded, aedeagus (fig. 44). Female: sternite 8 (figs 48, 51, 54), tergite 10 triangular. 7.5 - 9.5 mm. *D. elegantulus* Zheng
China: Sichuan, Hunan

18 (17) Elytra blue with 4 brassy-golden-coppery areas on lateral quarters, which are separate from the sides by metallic blue (figs 35, 37). Impunctate shining median areas of sternites broader than of the width of sternite

19 (20) Larger: 8.0 -9.5 mm, brassy areas on elytra larger (fig. 37), impunctate median areas of sternites nearly half as broad as width of sternite. Male: aedeagus about as in *D. elegantulus*, median lobe slightly less broad anteriorly. Female: as in *D. elegantulus*. . . . . ***D. adonis*** sp. n.
China: Sichuan

20 (19) Smaller: 6.5 -7.5 mm, brassy areas on elytra smaller (fig. 35), impunctate median areas of sternites nearly 1/3 as broad as width of sternite. Male: aedeagus similar to that of *D. elegantulus*, but parameres shorter, slightly longer than the median lobe. Female: unknown. ***D. schoenmanni*** sp. n.

21 (17) Elytra differently colored

22 (23) Bluish areas of elytra smaller, transverse bluish band in middle of elytra at its narrowest point 1/6-1/5 as wide as length of elytra; brassy/golden anterior coloration of elytra extending laterally toward the sloping portion of elytra behind shoulders. Sternites 3-5 medially with a moderately broad impunctate area, about as broad as respective sternite. Male: as subspecies, see below. Female: sternite 8 (figs 59, 60).
6.0 - 7.5 mm. . . . . *D. inaequalis inaequalis* Champion
India: U.P., Sikkim, Assam; Nepal; China: Yunnan, Sichuan

23 (22) Bluish areas of elytra larger, transverse bluish band in middle of elytra at its narrowest point 1/3 - 1/4 as wide as length of elytra; brassy/golden anterior coloration of elytra distinctly separate from lateral bluish portion. Sternites 3-5 medially with broader impunctate area (1/4-2/5 as

broad as the respective sternite). Male: aedeagus (fig. 69). Female: sternite 8 as in figs 61-67. 6.0 - 7.5 mm. . . . . ***D. inaequalis laevior*** ssp. n.
China: Taiwan

24 (14) Longitudinal furrows of frons becoming obsolete posteriorly

25 (32) Tarsi simple, fourth segment of protarsus broad but not bilobed, bristle shoe distinct but not remarkably strong

26 (31) Pronotum distinctly punctate, diameters of punctures, especially near posterior margin, at least as large as one medial eye facet. Blue areas of elytra larger, distinctly separate

27 (28) Larger species: 6.5 - 8.5 mm. Bluish areas of elytra (fig. 34). Pronotum deeply reticulated, moderately shining or dull. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: aedeagus (fig. 38). Female: sternite 8 (figs 56-58). . *D. alternans* Zheng
China: Sichuan

28 (27) Smaller species, bluish areas of elytra as in fig. 33. Pronotum nearly without groundsculpture, brilliant. Two very closely related species

29 (30) Elytra with brassy- greenish reflection on anterior sutural half (fig. 33). Male: sternite 9 (fig. 41). Tergite 10 rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 39), median lobe broader, parameres with only 11-12 setae apically. Female: sternite 8 shallowly emarginated apicomedially (about as in fig. 76).
5.0 - 6.2 mm. . . . . ***D. coeruleovestitus*** sp. n.
China: Hongkong

30 (29) Elytra with violet-coppery reflection on anterior half. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 8, Puthz, 1997) resembling fig. 41. Tergite 10 rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 9. Puthz, 1997), median lobe narrower, parameres with 19-20 setae distributed along entire length of each paramere. Female: unknown.
5.5 - 6.7 mm. . . . . *D. coeruleomicans* Puthz
China: Hainan

31 (26) Pronotum impunctate or indistinctly punctate, diameters of punctures smaller than one medial eye facet. Bluish areas of elytra smaller, less distinct, and less distinctly separate. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: aedeagus about as in fig. 40, apical portion of median lobe broader than in previous species. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 8, Puthz, 1981a) about as in fig. 56. 7.0 - 8.7 mm. . . . . *D. chetri* Rougemont
India: U.P.; Nepal; Bhutan; Laos; China: Yunnan, Sichuan

32 (25) Tarsi asymmetrically bilobed (fig. 7), fourth segment of protarsus bilobed in about apical quarter, and with a very strong bristle shoe. Male: aedeagus as in fig. 28. Puthz,1981a, with median lobe broadly rounded anteriorly. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 32)
6.0 - 7.5 mm. . . . . *D. versicolor* Cameron
India: Nepal; Bhutan: China: Yunnan, Sichuan

33 (14) Elytra unicolorous, sometimes with various metallic tint, without distinctly delimited areas contrasting in color from main color of elytra

34 (35) Elytra with coarse and dense vorticose sculpture, punctures/ rugae as large as basal cross section of antennal segment 3 or larger. Male:

sternite 9 (fig. 151). Aedeagus (fig. 27, Puthz, 1981a), parameres spoonlike broadened apically. Female: sternite 8 about as in fig. 198.
5.5 - 6.5 mm. . . . . *D. andrewesi* Cameron
India, Nepal, China: Yunnan: 1 ♂: Xishuangbanna, 22. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR), new to China.

35 (34) Elytra (moderately) finely punctate, not coarsely vorticose, punctures much smaller than basal cross section of antennal segment 3

36 (39) Punctation of pronotum slightly finer than that of head and elytra, dense, interstices mostly about as large as half diameters of punctures

37 (38) Metatrochanter in both sexes with distinct prominent tooth.Male: tergite 10 very broadly rounded or blunt apically, aedeagus (fig. 1, Puthz, 1980a). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 5, Puthz, 1980a, apical notch deeper than in fig. 76). Tergite 10 triangular, apical point less prominent as that of *D. angulifer*. 6.0 - 7.5 mm. . . . . *D. yunnanensis* Puthz
China: Yunnan; India: Assam

38 (37) Metatrochanter simple

39 (36) Punctation of pronotum, at least partially, distinctly coarser than that of head and elytra, mostly less dense

40 (43) Smaller species, less than 6.5 mm long

41 (42) Elytral punctation very fine and extremely dense, elytra quite dull, punctures smaller than one medial eye facet; pronotum with deep impressions and four conspicuous calli, punctation mostly dense, interstices mostly smaller than diameters of punctures. Male: tergite 10 rounded, aedeagus as in fig. 1A (Rougemont, 1981b) median lobe triangularly narrowed, apical portion twice as long as broad. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 47), tergite 10 obtusely angled.
4.8 - 6.0 mm. . . . . *D. srivichaii* Rougemont
Burma; Thailand; Vietnam; Laos; China: Yunnan: 1 ♂: Xishuangbanna, 22. I. 1993, G. M. de Rougemont (cR), Fujian

42 (41) Elytral punctation less fine and less crowded, elytra somewhat shiny, punctures somewhat larger than one medial eye facet; pronotum with shallow impressions, 5.2 - 6.5 mm. . . . . ***D. coeruleotinctus*** sp. n.
China: Hunan

43 (40) Larger species exceeding 6.5 mm. Male: tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus as in fig. 44, Puthz (1981a) median lobe narrowly triangularly narrowed. Female: sternite 8 with a distinct apical excision as in figs 10, 11, Puthz (1981a) about as in fig. 48; tergite 10 broadly triangular. 6.5 - 7.5 mm. . . . . *D. punctiventris* Champion
India; Burma; Laos; Vietnam; China: Yunnan, Hainan

44 (5) First segment of metatarsus as long as, or shorter than following three segments combined. Fourth segment of metatarsus more or less symmetrical

45 (72) Head broader than elytra or about as broad as elytra, definitely not narrower than elytra (this character might be deceptive; in some cases measurements should be taken)

46 (67) Legs black or preponderantly dark (dark brown to black)

47 (52) Fourth segment of metatarsus conspicuously, deeply bilobed (fig. 8).

48 (51) Larger species with yellowish spotted elytra. Sternum 9/valvifer with very distinct apicolateral teeth/tooth (e. g. fig. 90)

49 (50) Punctation of pronotum and elytra coarse, very dense and rugose punctate, interstices microsculptured. Elytral spot much smaller. Male: aedeagus (fig. 87), median lobe with a narrow triangular apical portion, which is much longer than broad, parameres shorter than median lobe. Female: sternite 8 broadly rounded, valvifer (fig. 1, Puthz, 1980b), with a remarkable tooth. 6.0-7.2 mm. . . . . *D. luteoguttatus* Champion
India; Nepal; China: Taiwan

50 (49) Punctation of pronotum and elytra moderately coarse, moderately dense, distinctly well-defined, interstices smooth. Elytral spot much larger (fig. 168). Male: aedeagus (fig. 15, Puthz, 1997), medianlobe with a broad triangular apical portion, which is broader than long; parameres longer than median lobe. Female: similar to previous species 5.2 - 6.5 mm. . . . . *D. hainanensis* Puthz

51 (48) Smaller species, elytra lack yellowish spots. Male: sternite 9 serrate apically (fig. 238). Aedeagus with a broad lanceolate apical portion of the median lobe (fig. 224). Female: unknown. 5.0 - 5.8 mm. ***D. lobatipes*** sp. n.
China: Anhui

52 (47) Fourth segment of metatarsus not, or only slightly bilobed.

53 (56) Fore body without microsculpture, dark blue-violet or brilliant-black with a coppery spot on each elytron

54 (55) Dark blue-violet, punctation of pronotum coarse and dense, confluent anteriorly and posteriorly. Paratergites narrower, those of segment 4 as broad as antennal segment 10. Male: sternite 8 with a triangular excision in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 (fig. 2, Puthz, 1997) with a distinct tooth apicolaterally. Aedeagus (fig. 1, Puthz, 1997), median lobe triangular apically, with ventrolateral ridges, and dense, long setae on apical portion. parameres about as long as median lobe with about 10-12 setae. Female: unknown. 3.7 - 4.7 mm. . . . . *D. violaceus* Puthz
China: Hainan

55 (54) Brilliant-black, elytra each with a small coppery spot on posterior half, punctation punctures. Paratergites broader, those of segment 4 broader than antennal segment 10. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 228); Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 214). Female: sternite 8 about as in fig.215; tergite 10 narrowly rounded. 3.8 - 4.8 mm. . . . . . ***D. cupreogutta*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

56 (53) Fore body with miscrosculpture (at least partially), coloration different, mostly dark bronze-green

57 (58) Paratergites narrow and directed downwards, paratergites of segment 4 about as broad as first antennal segment, with punctation fine an mode-

rately sparse. Fore parts as in fig. 2, Sawada, 1960.
5.0 - 6.0 mm. . . . . *D. shibatai* Sawada
Japan: Honshu

58 (57) Paratergites broader and mostly directed upwards, sometimes sagittal, paratergites of segment 4 at least twice as broad as third antennal segment (Five taxa described from Japan, which are very closely related and may belong to one variable species) couplets 51-56 in this key are mostly taken from Naomi, 1988 and Watanabe, 1984

59 (60) Larger species, more than 4.5 mm long, when abdomen extended. Male: aedeagus as in figs 6, 7, Watanabe, 1984.
4.3 - 4,.8 mm. . . . . *D. iwakisanus* Watanabe
Japan: Honshu

60 (59) Smaller species, not exceeding 4.5 mm in length, when abdomen extended

61 (62) Black with dark bluish reflection. Male: median lobe of aedeagus parallel-sided in apical quarter (figs 3, 4, Watanabe, 1984). Shape of body: fig.1, l.c. 3.9 - 4.2 mm. . . . . *D. gongen* Watanabe
Japan: Honshu

62 (61) Black with bronze-green reflection. Male: median lobe of aedeagus more or less narrowed apically

63 (64) Metallic reflection very distinct. Male: median lobe about as in *D. japonicus* (see below), parameres slightly shorter (fig. 2 B, Naomi, 1997). 3.1 - 4.2 mm. . . . . *D. viridicatus* Naomi
Japan: Honshu

64 (63) Almost black, with feeble metallic reflection

65 (66) Broader; pronotum covered with subrugose punctures on base. Male: parameres of aedeagus longer, with denser and longer setae apically (fig. 1 C, Naomi, 1988). Shape of body: fig. 1, Sawada, 1960.
3.8 - 4.6 mm. . . . . *D. japonicus* Sawada
Japan: Honshu.

Through the kindness of Drs. Sawada and Naomi I studied the holotype of *D. japonicus* and two paratypes of *D. septentrionalis* Naomi, together with some males in my collection. Sculptural differences between both taxa (as noted by Naomi), as well as slight differences in the shape of the anterior portion of the median lobe, fall within the range of variability. *Dianous septentrionalis* should be regarded as a synonym of *D. japonicus*. **syn. nov.** !

66 (65) Narrower; pronotum densely covered with round punctures on base. Male: parameres of aedeagus shorter, with sparser and shorter setae apically (fig. 1 B, Naomi, 1988). 3.9 mm. . . . . *D. morimotoi* Naomi
Japan: Kyushu

67 (46) Legs reddish or paler

68 (69) Elytra trapeziform, elytral spot large, oval (fig. 176). Male: sternite 9 (fig. 236). Aedeagus (fig. 213). Female: sternite 8 slightly, obtusely rounded. 5.0 - 6.0 mm . . . . ***D. electrigutta*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

69 (68) Elytra subquadrate, elytral spot less oval

70 (71) Elytral spot smaller as in fig. 175; head narrower; elytral sculpture more confluent. Male: sternite 9 (figs 233, 234). Aedeagus (figs 210, 211). Female: sternite 8 slightly, obtusely rounded.
4.8 - 6.4 mm. . . . . ***D. sucinigutta*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

71 (70) Elytral spot larger, as in fig. 174; head broader; elytral sculpture more regular, less confluent. Sexual characters resembling those of the previous species (see figs 212, 235). 5.0 - 6.3 mm. . . ***D. sucininotatus*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

72 (45) Head distinctly narrower than elytra

73 (76) Legs predominantly reddish

74 (75) Smaller species. Head much narrower than elytra. Paratergites broader, distinctly directed upwards, very densely punctate. Male: aedeagus as in fig. 1 A, Naomi, 1988, about as in figs 222, 223. Shape of body: fig. 3, Sawada, 1960. 4.0 - 5.0 mm. . *D. amamiensis* Sawada
Japan: Amami Oshima Is.

75 (74) Larger species. Head distinctly, but not remarkably narrower than elytra. Paratergites narrower, directed downwards, moderately sparsely punctate. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 237). Aedeagus (fig. 221). Female: sternite 8 rounded, slightly produced in middle.
China: Sichuan

76 (73) Legs black or predominantly dark, often with metallic tint

77 (78) Longitudinal furrows of frons obsolete posteriorly, frons evenly convex posteriorly: see # 32: *D. versicolor*

78 (77) Longitudinal furrows of frons complete, extending from antennal tubercles to neck

79 (158) Fourth segment of metatarsus distinctly bilobed (figs 8-12, 114, 219, 220x). Species doubtful in this character are treated in both couplets. (Note: Lobation of metatarsi is less strong than that of anterior tarsi).

80 (101) Elytra unicolorous or variegate metallic, without orange spot

81 (88) Punctation of elytra distinctly well- defined (sometimes a few punctures may be confluent; if dark coppery- violet : see # 93: *D. cupreo-violaceus* Puthz)

82 (83) Fourth segment of metatarsus deeply bilobed, lobes longer than half segment 5. Abdominal punctation sparser, interstices on tergite 4 at least twice as large as diameters of punctures. Male: Sternites 3-6 with an acute projection apicolaterally; tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus as in fig. 2, Puthz, 1980a. Female: Sternite 8 triangular; tergite 10 truncate- triangular.

5.3 - 6.7 mm. . . . . *D. spiniventris* Puthz
China: Yunnan

83 (82) Fourth segment of metatarsus less deeply bilobed, lobes shorter than half segment 5. Abdominal punctation denser, interstices on tergite 4 less than twice as large as diameters of punctures

84 (85) Eyes larger, temples about 1/5 as long as eyes. Abdominal punctation very dense, interstices on tergite 4 smaller than diameters of punctures. 4.7 - 5.7 mm. . . . . (*D. ater* sp. n.) see # 89

85 (84) Eyes smaller, temples about 1/3 as long as eyes. Abdominal punctation less dense, interstices on tergite 4 larger than diameters of punctures

86 (87) Larger species. Elytra entirely black. Male: sternite 8 with apical notch in about posterior quarter; sternite (fig. 116). Aedeagus (fig. 113), parameres with 8 + 10 (-12) setae.
5.2 - 6.2 mm. . . . . **D. atrocyaneus** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

87 (86) Smaller species. Elytra with a cupreous spot on posterior half. Male very similar to that of *D. atrocyaneus*, sternite 8 with deep notch in about apical third, aedeagus about same as in *D. atrocyaneus*, but parameres with 7+ 7 (- 8) setae. 4.5 - 5.2 mm. . . . . *D. yoshidai* Naomi
Japan: Iriomote Is.

88 (81) Punctation of elytra (most of it) distinctly confluent

89 (90) Elytra entirely black, abdominal punctation very dense, interstices on tergite 4 smaller than diameters of punctures. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 229). Aedeagus (fig. 209). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 215). 4.7 - 5.7 mm. . . . . **D. ater** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

90 (89) Elytra with more or less distinct metallic tint

91 (92) Pronotum broader than long. Elytra with bluish tint and a more or less distinct, skyblue spot on posterior half. Male: sternite 9 serrate apically; tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus as in figs 24-26 (Puthz, 1981a), apical portion of median lobe enlarged, ore or less emarginated medially. Female: sternite 8 about as in fig. 93. Tergite 10 narrowly rounded. 5.5 - 7.0 mm. . . . . *D. subvorticosus* Champion
India; China: Yunnan

92 (91) Pronotum longer than broad

93 (94) Dark with strong coppery-violet reflection. Punctation of elytra well-defined on sutural third, more or less confluent on lateral two thirds. Paratergites not directed upwards, narrower, those of segment four as broad as antennal segment 2. Male: sternite 8 with a subtriangular notch in about posterior third. Sternite 9 (fig. 5, Puthz, 1997) with a broad tooth apicolaterally. Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 3, Puthz, 1997) with a lancolate apex of median lobe which is curved dorsally and densely set with granules and some longer setae,

parameres longer than median lobe, densely set with long setae. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 4, Puthz, 1997), narrowly rounded apicomedially. Tergite 10 semicircularly rounded.
3.8 - 5.0 mm. . . . . *D. cupreoviolaceus* Puthz
China: Hainan

94 (93) Differently colored. Punctation of elytra confluent, including sutural third. Paratergites directed upwards, broader, those of segment 4 twice as broad as antennal segment 2

95 (96) Metatarsal segment four very shortly bilobed, lobes much shorter than 1/3 segment 5 (fig. 12). Pronotum with strong and homogeneous punctation lacking deep impressions. Elytra bluish with a coppery spot on posterior half. Male: sternite 9 serrate apically; tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus as in fig. 4 (Puthz, 1984a), apical portion of median lobe triangular, densely set with long ventro-lateral setae. Female: sternite (fig. 227); tergite 10 narrowly rounded.
4.6 - 5.6 mm. . . . . *D. cupreostigma* Puthz
China: Taiwan

96 (95) Metatarsal segment four deeply trilobed, lobes as long as 1/3 of segment 5 (fig. 114, see also fig. 16, Puthz, 1998). Pronotum with coarse, variegate dense punctation and deep impressions

97 (100) Medial portion of frons strongly elevated, extending well beyond the level of medial eye margins

98 (99) Abdominal punctation very dense, interstices smaller than punctures, tergite 8 finely and densely punctate with fatty reflex, interstices about as large as diameters of punctures, deeply reticulate; interstices of ventral abdominal punctation distinctly reticulate. Elytra blackish-blue with a coppery reflex (or an orange spot) behind middle. Male: apical portion of median lobe rounded, fig. 185). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 195). Tergite 10 subtriangular (fig. 200).
5.5 - 6.5 mm. . . . . *D. verticosus* Eppelsheim
India, Burma, Vietnam, China: Yunnan, ? Sichuan

99 (98) Abdominal punctation less dense, interstices as large as punctures, tergite 8 less finely and less densely punctate, more brilliant- shining, interstices larger than diameters of punctures, less deeply reticulate; interstices of ventral abdominal punctation smooth. Elytra dark blue with a golden- coppery area on posterior half near suture. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 117). Aedeagus (fig. 123). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 115). Tergite 10 rounded. 5.3 - 6.5 mm. . ***D. gemmosus*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

100 (97) Medial portion of frons less elevated, not extending to the level of medial eye margins. Elytra bronze-black-bluish with a bluish or coppery reflex on the rosette. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 serrate apicolaterally. Aedeagus with the median lobe triangularly

narrowed (fig. 30, Puthz, 1981). Female: sternite 8 triangular as in the previous species. 4.8 - 5.8 mm. . . . . *D. cameroni* Champion
Pakistan (Punjab), India, Nepal, China: Yunnan

101 (80) Elytra with distinct orange spots

102 (123) Diameter of elytral spot about as large as length of third antennal segment or larger

103 (106) Pubescence of fore parts conspicuously long and erect, single setae as long as fourth antennal segment

104 (105) Smaller: 4.2- 5.2 mm. Coloration mainly blackish-violet. Interstices of punctation smooth. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 136). Aedeagus (fig. 128), apical emargination of median lobe deeper, apical lobes narrower. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 132).
4.2 – 5.2 mm. . . . . *D. aequalis* Zheng
China: Sichuan, Guangdong (?)

105 (104) Larger: 4.6 - 6.3 mm. Coloration markedly bluish (-green). Interstices of punctation more or less distinctly reticulated. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (figs 118, 119). Aedeagus (figs 121, 122), apical emargination of median lobe less deep, apical lobes broader. Female: sternite 8 about as in fig. 131. . . . . *D. chinensis* Bernhauer
China: Shandong, Shaanxi, Anhui, Hunan, Jiangxi, ? Fujian

106 (103) Pubescence of fore parts less long, less conspicuous, half erect or recumbent, longest setae distinctly shorter than fourth antennal segment

107 (114) Sculpture of elytra very distinctly confluent/rugose around, and partly on, orange spot. Fully winged species

108 (109) Elytral spot larger, diameter as large as length of antennal segments 3 and 4 combined; abdominal punctation sparser, interstices in middle of tergites twice as large as diameters of punctures. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 208, see also fig. 6, Puthz, 1980b), with a distinct tooth apicolaterally; tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 190, see also fig. 5, Puthz, 1980b), apical portion of median lobe broadly triangular, densely set with long ventrolateral setae. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 199), tergite 10 rounded apically. 5.0 - 6.0 mm. . *D. oculatipennis* Puthz
China: Yunnan

109 (108) Elytral spot smaller, diameter distinctly smaller than length of antennal segments 3 and 4 combined; abdominal punctation denser, interstices in middle of tergites mostly at most as large as diameters of punctures

110 (111) Elytral sculpture around orange spot and on its periphery strongly vorticose, in centre of spot some (more or less) punctures well-defined. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 205) with a distinct tooth apicolaterally; tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 178). Female: valvifers (fig. 192) densely set with moderately long, very strong setae on its posterior half (fig. 191). 5.0 - 6.5 mm. . . . . ***D. grandistigma*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan; Vietnam (?)

111 (110) Elytral sculpture, including (complete) sculpture of orange spots, densely confluent on posterior half, long and narrow rugae pass obliquely backwards. Two very similar species

112 (113) Male: apical notch of sternite 8 in about posterior third. Aedeagus as in fig. 179, apical portion of median lobe broader (fig. 189). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 198), apical projection shorter; tergite 10 slightly subtriangular. 4.8 - 5.8 mm. . . . . ***D. ocellifer*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan; Laos

113 (112) Male: apical notch of sternite 8 in about posterior quarter. Sternite 9 (figs 202, 203). Aedeagus (figs 177, 182, 183), median lobe narrower. Female: sternite 8 (fig.196), apical projection longer; tergite 10 apically rounded.
4.8 - 6.0 mm. . . . . *D. ocellatus* Cameron (incl. *acutus* Zheng)
India: Assam; Thailand; Vietnam; China: Yunnan; Sichuan

114 (107) Sculpture of elytra more or less confluent only on area between orange spot and suture. Fully winged or brachypterous species

115 (116) Segment four of metatarsus broadly and deeply bilobed. Elytra (fig.170), orange spots extending towards declining sides. Male: sternite 9 as in fig. 13 (Puthz, l.c.). Aedeagus as in fig. 11 (Puthz, l.c.). Female: unknown. 5.0 - 6.5 mm. . . . . *D. strabo* Puthz
China: Yunnan; Thailand

116 (115) Segment four of metatarsus very slightly bilobed. Elytral spots distinctly separate from declining sides (as in figs 105-112)

117 (118) Abdominal punctation less fine and denser, punctures of tergite 5 as large as one punctures; punctation of paratergites very dense, all interstices distinctly smaller than half diameters of punctures. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 137); tergite 10 very broadly rounded, slightly concave in posterior middle. Aedeagus (fig. 130). Female: sternite 8 pointed apicomedially. 4.5 - 5.7 mm. . . . . ***D. dubiosus*** sp. n.
China: Guizhou, Guangxi, ? Taiwan

118 (117) Abdominal punctation finer and less dense, punctures of tergite 5 smaller than one eye facet, interstices in middle of tergites much larger than diameter of punctures; punctation of paratergites less dense, interstices at least somewhere as large as half diameters of punctures, or larger

119 (122) Punctures near lateral border of elytral spot distinctly well-defined

120 (121) Black, or with dark blue (-green) metallic tint. Punctation of posterio-lateral quarter of elytra very coarse and dense, interstices mostly much smaller than diameters of punctures: see # 135 *D. taiwanensis* Puthz

121 (120) (Blackish) blue metallic (Prussian blue). Punctation of posterior-lateral quarter of elytra moderately coarse and moderately dense to moderately sparse, interstices often as large as diameters of punctures, or larger: see # 178 *D. gonggamontis* sp. n.

122 (119) Punctures near lateral border of elytral spot very dense and slightly longitudinally confluent. Black with dark violet tint. See # 136 *D. atroviolaceus* sp. n.

123 (102) Diameter of elytral spot smaller than length of third antennal segment

124 (137) Elytral sculpture simple, punctures well-defined, not confluent or vorticose (rarely, a few punctures coalescent)

125 (128) Pubescence of fore parts conspicuously long and erect, single setae as long as fourth antennal segment (similar to fig. 22)

126 (127) Black with faint bluish tint. Abdominal punctation much sparser, interstices on groundsculpture. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 163), with a very long apicolateral tooth. Aedeagus (fig. 156). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 167); valvifer triangularly acute apically.
4.7 - 6.2 mm. . . . . *D. socius* Zheng
China: Sichuan

127 (126) Distinctly bluish. Abdominal punctation much denser, interstices on middle of tergite 4 about as large as diameters of punctures, moderately shiny with distinct reticulation. 4.8 - 6.0 mm. See # 105 *D. chinensis* Bernhauer

128 (125) Pubescence of fore parts shorter, half erect, single setae about as long as second antennal segment, if longer, then distinctly curved (see fig. 24)

129 (132) Pubescence of fore parts greyish

130 (131) Larger species with smaller elytral spot (fig. 103). Abdominal punctation dense, interstices on middle of tergites smaller than half diameters of punctures, reticulate. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 120); tergite 10 blunt or very shallowly emarginate apically. Aedeagus (figs 124, 125). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 153); tergite 10 moderately triangular.
6.0 - 7.5 mm. . . . . ***D. yangae*** sp. n.
China: Sichuan

131 (130) Smaller species with larger, longitudinally-oval spot. Abdominal punctation less dense, interstices on middle of tergites about as large as diameters of punctures, smooth or indistinctly reticulate. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 135); tergite 10 as above. Aedeagus (fig. 126). Female: sternite 8 (?), tergite 10 as above. 5.2 - 6.4 mm. . . . . ***D. senex*** sp. n.
China: Sichuan

132 (129) Pubescence of fore parts blackish

133 (134) Pubescence of fore parts longer, longer than second antennal segment, more erect. Elytra subquadrate.Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 162). Aedeagus (fig. 155). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 165).
4.5 - 6.0 mm. . . . . ***D. bioculatus*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

134 (133) Pubescence of fore parts somewhat shorter, about as long as second antennal segment, less erect

135 (136) Black or with dark blue (-green) metallic tint. Punctures near lateral margin of elytral spot distinctly well-defined. Medial area of metasternum broadly-triangularly impunctate in middle, side portions of medial area each with at most 20 coarse punctures. Medial punctation of sternites moderately fine. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 161); tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (figs 157-160). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 166); tergite 10 subtriangular. General outline and size of elytral spot variable (figs 107-111). . . . . *D. taiwanensis* Puthz
China: Taiwan

136 (135) Black with dark violet tint. Punctures near lateral margin of elytral spot very dense triangularly impunctate, side portions of medial area with distinctly more than 20 more or less coarse punctures. Medial punctation of sternites fine. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 89); tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 154). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 164); tergite 10 subtriangular. General outline and size of elytral spot very variable. 4.5 - 6.0 mm. . . . . ***D. atroviolaceus*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

137 (124) Elytral sculpture at least partly confluent, mostly confluent between orange spot and suture

138 (145) Both sternite 9 and valvifer rounded- serrate apically (figs 230-232). (If decision is doubtful, try also opposite couplet)

139 (140) Head broader (bEl: bH < 115). Entire body with distinct bluish tint. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 232); tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 217). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 216); tergite 10 narrowly rounded. 4.8 - 6.2 mm. . . . . ***D. mendax*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

140 (139) Head narrower (bEl: BH > 120)

141 (142) Body blackish-blue-metallic (Prussian blue). Legs entirely black. Pronotum with distinct pubescence. Fore body very densely punctate and reticulate, less shining . . . . *D. dubiosus* sp. n. (see # 117)

142 (141) Body blackish. Legs at least at parts brownish or lighter. Pronotum lacking pubescence. Fore body less densely punctate, without or with faint microsculpture, more shining. Two closely related taxa, belonging possibly to one variable species

143 (144) Basal half of femora reddish, rather distinctly delimited from blackish apical half. Male: shorter. 4.5 - 5.5 mm. . . . . *D. klapperichi* L. Benick
China: Fujian, Sichuan

144 (143) Basal third of femora ± reddish, mostly darker, indistinctly delimited from darker apical portion. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 230). Aedeagus (figs 222, 223, also 225), apical portion of median lobe longer. 4.5 - 5.5 mm. . . . . *D. freyi* L. Benick
China: Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Guizhou, Yunnan, Sichuan

145 (138) Both sternite 9 and valvifer with a more or less distinct tooth apicolaterally (figs 152, 161, 204, 206)

146 (151) Elytral sculpture more rugose, rugae present also on orange spot

147 (148) Pronotum broader than long. Smaller: 4.5-5.5 mm. Black,with faint (blue-) metallic tint. Male: notch of sternite 8 in about posterior fifth. Aedeagus (figs 179, 188). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 197); valvifer with apical brush; tergite 10 rounded. 4.5 - 5.5 mm. . . . . . . *D. emarginatus* Zheng
China: Sichuan, Yunnan; ? Burma

148 (147) Pronotum longer than broad. Larger: 5.5- 6.5 mm

149 (150) Variegate metallic (blue-violet-coppery). Male: notch of sternite 8 in about posterior strong, apically rounded setae, about as in fig. 191; tergite 10 subtriangular (fig. 201). 5.5 - 6.5 mm. . . . . . . ***D. variegatus*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

150 (149) Elytra blackish-blue with a coppery reflex or an orange spot behind middle. Male: notch of sternite 8 in about posterior fourth. Apical portion of median lobe broader, rounded (fig. 185). Female: sternite 8 more triangular (fig. 195), valvifer with apically pointed setae; tergite 10 subtriangular (fig. 200) 5.5 - 6.5 mm. . . . . *D. verticosus* Eppelsheim
India, Burma, Vietnam, China: Yunnan, ? Sichuan

151 (146) Elytral sculpture less rugose, no rugae on orange spot, rugae only around orange spot or between spot and suture. Three very similar species

152 (157) Black, with more or less distinct, Prussian-blue or bluish-green, metallic tint

153 (154) Black and/or metallic. Punctation of posteriolateral quarter of elytra very coarse and dense, interstices mostly much smaller than diameters of punctures. Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 161), mostly with a distinct tooth apicolaterally. Aedeagus (figs 157-160). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 166). 4.3 - 5.7 mm. . . . . . *D. taiwanensis* Puthz (pars)
China: Taiwan

154 (153) Distinctly blue metallic. Punctation of posteriolateral quarter of elytra moderately coarse and moderately dense to moderately sparse, interstices often as large as diameters of punctures, or larger

155 (156) Head much narrower (wEl: wH > 1.30), elytra quadrate with rectangular shoulders. Pubescence of pronotum whitish. Punctation of head moderately coarse and moderately sparse. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 152; see also fig. 7, Puthz, 1971a), serrate apically, with toothlike projection laterally; tergite 10 rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 143), apical portion of the median lobe more or less truncate and broadly emarginate. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 134); tergite 10 subtriangular.
4.7 - 5.5 mm. . . . . *D. hummeli* Bernhauer
China: Sichuan

156 (155) Head broader (bEl: bH < 1.25), elytra slightly trapeziform with somewhat oblique shoulders. Pubescence of pronotum brownish. Punctation of head coarse and very dense. See # 178 *D. gonggamontis* sp. n.

157 (152) Black, with bluish-violet metallic tint. Brachypterous or fully winged. See # 136. . . . . *D. atroviolaceus* sp. n.

158 (79) Fourth segment of metatarsus simple

159 (186) Elytra with distinct orange spots

160 (163) Elytral spot very large, diameter distinctly larger than length of third antennal segment (e.g. fig. 104)

161 (162) Pubescence conspicuously long, erect, setae of pronotum distinctly longer than antennal segment 2 (figs 23, 24). Elytral spot very large, extending mostly to sides of elytra in dorsal view (fig. 104). Tergite 10 rounded. Male: sternite 9 (about as in fig. 135). Aedeagus (fig. 127). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 131) 4.8 - 6.0 mm. . . . *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer
China: Shandong, Shaanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guizhou, Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Sichuan

162 (161) Pubescence much shorter, semierect, setae of pronotum shorter than antennal segment 2. Elytral spot smaller, slightly larger than length of antennal segment 3, not extending to sides of elytra in dorsal view. See # 178. . . . . *D. gonggamontis* sp. n.

163 (160) Elytral spot smaller, diameter as wide as, or distinctly smaller, than length of third antennal segment

164 (183) Abdominal punctation fine, or moderately fine, moderately dense to moderately sparse, interstices on middle of tergites distinctly larger than diameters of punctures; punctation of tergite 8 distinctly, but not conspicuously, at most twice as coarse as that on tergite 7

165 (180) Pubescence of pronotum darker, brownish

166 (175) Pubescence of pronotum erect

167 (170) Pubescence of fore parts longer, longer than antennal segment 2, more erect

168 (169) Punctation on posteriolateral quarter of elytra much denser, interstices much smaller than diameters of punctures. Head broader (bH: bE = 0.86). Male: sternite 8 (fig. 162). Aedeagus (fig. 155), apical portion of median lobe broader excavated, with more apicoventral setae (27). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 165), less strongly triangular.
4.5 - 6.0 mm. . . . . ***D. bioculatus*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

169 (168) Punctation on posteriolateral quarter of elytra much sparser, interstices often as large as or larger than diameters of punctures. Head narrower (bH: bE = 0.81). Male: sternite 9 (fig. 163). Aedeagus (fig. 156), apical portion of median lobe less broadly excavated, with less apicoventral setae (18-19). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 167), stronger triangular.
4.7 - 6.2 mm. . . . . *D. socius* Zheng
China: Sichuan

170 (167) Pubescence of fore parts somewhat shorter, about as long as antennal segment 2, or shorter, less erect

171 (172) Black with dark violet tint. Punctures near lateral margin of elytral spot very dense and slightly confluent longitudinally. Male: sternite 9 (about as in fig. 150). Aedeagus (fig. 154). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 164). General outline and size of elytral spot very variable. 4.5 - 6.0 mm. . . . . **D. atroviolaceus** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

172 (171) Black, or with dark blue (-green) metallic tint. Punctures near lateral margin of elytral spot distinctly well-defined

173 (174) Abdominal punctation less fine and denser, diameters of punctures nearly as large as one eye facet, interstices in middle of tergites slightly larger than diameters of punctures; punctation of paratergites very dense, interstices smaller than half diameters of punctures. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 150). Aedeagus (fig. 144), median lobe nearly parallel-sided, anterior margin less deeply emarginated. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 133), slightly less triangular. 4.0 - 5.0 mm. *D. bashanensis* Zheng
China: Sichuan, Hunan

174 (173) Abdominal punctation finer and sparser, punctures distinctly smaller than one eye facet, interstices in middle of tergites at least twice as large as diameters of punctures; punctation of paratergites less dense, interstices often larger than diameters of punctures. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 161). Aedeagus (figs 157-160), median lobe concave laterally, anterior margin deeply emarginated. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 166), a little more triangular. General outline and size of elytral spot very variable (figs 107-111). 4.3 - 5.7 mm. . . . . *D. taiwanensis* Puthz (pars)
China: Taiwan

175 (166) Pubescence of pronotum semierect

176 (179) Punctation of paratergites very dense, interstices much smaller than diameters of punctures

177 (178) Punctation of the fore parts very coarse and very dense.
See # 117. . . . . *D. dubiosus* sp. n.

178 (177) Punctation of the fore parts less coarse and less dense. Male and female: About as in *D. banghaasi* (compare figs 127, 131, 135).
4.2 - 5.2 mm. . . . . **D. gonggamontis** sp. n.
China: Sichuan

179 (176) Punctation of paratergites less dense, interstices often as large as diameter of punctures, or larger see # 174 *D. taiwanensis* Puthz

180 (165) Pubescence of pronotum whitish and semi-erect

181 (182) Punctation of fore parts less coarse and less dense, diameters of punctures on frons nearly as large as basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices mostly larger than half diameters of punctures, often as large or larger than diameters of punctures. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 152). Aedeagus (fig. 143), median lobe distinctly emarginate apically. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 134). 4.5 - 5.3 mm. . *D. hummeli* Bernhauer
Sichuan (NO)

182 (181) Punctation of the fore parts coarser and denser, diameters of punctures on frons slightly larger than basal cross section of palpal segment 3, interstices mostly as large as, or slightly larger, than diameters of punctures. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 149).Aedeagus (figs 145, 147, 148), median lobe not emarginate apically. Female: sternite 8 as in fig. 134. 5.0 - 6.0 mm. . . . . *D. emeiensis* Zheng
Sichuan, Guizhou

183 (164) Abdominal punctation very dense and very fine, interstices in middle of tergites distinctly smaller than diameters of punctures, punctation on tergite 8 conspicuously coarser, at least twice as coarse as that of tergite 7

184 (185) Punctation of fore parts coarser, punctures on pronotum about as large as basal cross section of third antennal segment. Three or four incomplete oblique rugae between orange spot of elytra and suture. Male: sternite 9 with a broad, blunt tooth apicolaterally. Aedeagus as in fig. 2, Rougemont, 1986, median lobe broadly lanceolate. Female: tergite 10 subtriangular. 4.5 - 5.8 mm. . . . . . *D. luteostigmaticus* Rougemont
China: Hongkong

185 (184) Punctation of fore parts less coarse, punctures of pronotum about as large as basal cross section of second palpal segment. About four rather complete, oblique rugae between orange spot of elytra and suture. Male: sternite 9 with a short tooth apicolaterally (fig. 4, Puthz, 1980b). Aedeagus (fig. 3, Puthz, 1980b), with apical portion of median lobe triangular. Female: tergite 10 triangular.
4.0 -5.2 mm. . . . . *D. luteolunatus* Puthz
Vietnam; Laos; China: Guangxi
[Specimens recorded from Thailand probably belong to a closely related new species.]

186 (159) Elytra variegate, without orange spots

187 (188) Punctation of pronotum very fine and sparse, punctures distinctly smaller than medial eye facets. Fourth tarsal segment with conspicuous bristle shoe (figs 1-3). Tergite 10 broadly rounded. Male: sternite 8 (fig. 9, Puthz, 1990), with a broad tooth apicolaterally. Aedeagus (fig. 6, Puthz, 1990), with median lobe broadly triangular apically. Female: sternite 8 broadly rounded, apical middle truncate or slightly emarginate medio-apically. 7.5 - 9.0 mm. . *D. sichuanensis* Puthz
China: Sichuan

188 (187) Punctation of pronotum coarser and denser, punctures at least as large as medial eye facets. Fourth tarsal segment without bristle shoe, or only with rather thin, sparse bristles

189 (216) Punctation of pronotum as coarse as, or distinctly coarser, than that of frons

190 (215) Elytral punctation distinctly confluent, at least on some areas

191 (208) Elytra unicolorous, without distinct, differentiated area of different colour (except an indistinctly delimited silver-bluish area on posterior half)

192 (195) Punctation of paratergites variegate, very dense anteriorly, distinctly sparser posteriorly

193 (194) Head much narrower than elytra (wH: wEl = 0.84- 0.90), antennae shorter, when reflexed extending towards posterior margin of pronotum, abdomen with faint microsculpture throughout. Male: sternite 8 with a broad, semicircular emargination in posterior 8th. (figs 84, 86). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 94).
4.8 - 5.8 mm. . . . . **D. rugosipennis** sp. n.
China: Fujian, Anhui

194 (193) Head broader, nearly as boad as elytra (wH: wEl = 0.97), antennae longer, when reflexed last segment extending beyond posterior margin of pronotum, abdomen, except tergite 7-10, without microsculpture. Male unknown. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 93).
3 - 5.3 mm. . . . . **D. rugipennis** sp. n.
China: Hunan

195 (192) Punctation of paratergites uniform, very dense

196 (203) Species with greenish-metallic shine

197 (202) Head broader (bEl: bH < 1.22), with larger eyes. Metasternum deeply reticulated

198 (199) Frons broader, medial portion posteriorly as elevated as middle. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 99), tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 83). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 97; tergite 10 triangular.
4.3 - 5.8 mm. . . . . **D. rougemontianus** sp. n.
China: Sichuan

199 (198) Frons narrower, medial portion more elevated posteriorly than middle

200 (201) Antennae entirely dark. Male: medial area of metasternum completely dull. Sternite 9 (fig. 91). Aedeagus (fig. 36, Puthz, 1981a), parameres broadened apically, with about 8-12 very strong and very long medial and 8-9 fine and short dorsomedial setae. Female: sternite 8 about as in fig. 93, broader triangular apically; tergite 10 triangular.
4.0 - 5.5 mm. . . . . *D. aereus* Champion
India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, China: Yunnan: 1 ♂: Ruili, 4.II.1993, G.M. de Rougemont (cR): new to China.

201 (200) Three outer antennal segments lighter than rest of antennae. Male: medial area of metasternum densely and deeply reticulated, but with a faint shine. Sternite 9 (fig. 100). Aedeagus (in fig. 81), parameres slender apically, with about 20 equally set, moderately strong and moderately long setae. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 98), narrower triangular apically; tergite 10 triangular. 3.8 - 4.7 mm. . . . . . *D. ruginosus* Zheng
China: Sichuan

202 (197) Head narrower (bEl: bH > 1.26), with smaller eyes. Metasternum shallowly reticulated, strongly shining. Male unknown. Female: sternite 8 about as in fig. 97; tergite 10 triangular.
3.3 - 4.1 mm. . . . . ***D. brevicornis*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

203 (196) Species predominantly bluish (blackish blue, greenish blue), elytra with a silver-bluish shining area posteriolaterally

204 (205) Punctation of frons much finer than that of pronotum. Blackish blue. Male: sternite 9 with a (more or less) distinct tooth apicolaterally (fig. 101); tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 85). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 88); tergite 10 slightly triangular.
4.8 - 6.0 mm. . . . . ***D. atrocoeruleus*** sp. n.
China: Yunnan

205 (204) Punctation of frons about as coarse as that of pronotum, or only slightly finer

206 (207) Larger species: 5.5 - 7.0 mm. Elytral sculpture finer, with completely bright (silvery) bluish shine. See # 91. . . . . *D. subvorticosus* Champion

207 (206) Smaller species: 3.7 - 5.0 mm. Elytral sculpture coarser, coarse rugae not forming complete vortex on posterior half. Male: sternite 9 about as in fig. 99. Aedeagus (fig. 4, Puthz, 1980 a) about as in fig. 83, median lobe broadly rounded apically (not triangular), parameres with strong setae also in basal half. Female: tergite 10 triangular. [see also *D. karen* Rougemont in part I of this article]. . . . *D. vietnamensis* Puthz
Vietnam; Laos; China: Hainan, ?Yunnan

208 (191) Elytra with a differentiated area of different metallic color

209 (212) Pubescence of pronotum very long, erect, longest setae about as long as antennal segment 4

210 (211) Elytral punctation coarser, largest punctures as large as apical cross section of antennal segment 3, abdominal punctation very fine and very sparse, elytra with a distinct cupreous spot, diameter nearly as large as the length of antennal segment 3. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 138). Aedeagus (fig. 129). Female unknown.
5.0 - 6.0 mm. . . . . ***D. cyaneocupreus*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

211 (210) Elytral punctation less coarse, largest punctures about as large as medial cross section of antennal segment 3, abdominal punctation fine and moderately dense, elytra with indistinct cupreous spot, diameter about as large as antennal segment 11. See # 87. *D. yoshidai* Naomi

212 (209) Pubescence of pronotum much shorter, curved distally, longest setae about as long as antennnal segment 10

213 (214) Pronotal punctation coarse, diameters of punctures as large as widest cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices smooth, elytra each with cupreous spot. See # 95. *D. cupreostigma* sp. n.

214 (213) Pronotal punctation moderately fine, diameters of punctures smaller than basal cross section of antennal segment 3, interstices reticulate. See # 91. . . . . *D. subvorticosus* Champion

215 (190) Elytral punctation well-defined (rarely a few punctures slightly coalescent). See # 86. . . . . *D. atrocyaneus* sp. n.

216 (189) Punctation of pronotum less coarse than punctation of frons. Four very similar species

217 (218) Metatrochanter with distinct tooth in both sexes. See # 37 *D. yunnanensis* Puthz

218 (217) Metatrochanter simple

219 (222) Punctation of tergite 8 less coarse and less dense, interstices as large as half diameters of punctures or even larger, mostly with shallow reticulation. Apicolateral brush of sternum 9 strong, longer than the sternum. Female: apical emargination of sternite 8 at least as deep as wide (figs 77, 79, 80)

220 (221) Punctation slightly less dense. Blackish blue. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 75); tergite 10 broadly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 70). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 79); tergite 10 triangular, narrowly rounded apically (about as in fig. 73) 7.5 - 9.5 mm. . . . . *D. uniformis* Zheng
China: Sichuan

221 (220) Punctation somewhat denser. Dark blue metallic. Male: sternite 9 (fig. 78); tergite 10 (fig. 71). Aedeagus (fig. 74). Female: sternite 8 (fig. 77); tergite 10 (fig. 72). 6.0 - 7.5 mm. . . . . *D. acuminifer* Puthz

222 (219) Punctation of tergite 8 coarser and very dense, as coarse as on elytra, interstices smaller than half diameters of punctures, deeply reticulated. Apicolateral brush of valvifer weak, shorter than valvifer. Female: sternite 8 (fig. 76), apical emargination much less deep; tergite 10 (fig. 73) less acute. Male: unknown.
6.5 - 7.5 mm. . . . . ***D. angulifer*** sp. n.
China: Taiwan

TABLE 1

Geographical distribution of the Southeast-Asian *Dianous* based on a political map; India is listed in 3 columns: SInd = mountainous areas of southern India (Nilgiris etc.). NWInd = northern India excluding Assam (Himalayan areas) and Assam (see also figs 31 a, b).
(Afgh.) = the species concerned is also known from Afghanistan.

DIANOUS	Pakis	SInd	NWInd	Assam	Nepal	Bhut	Burma	Thail	Laos	Kamb	Viet	China	Japan
acuminifer Puthz												x	
?*acutus* Zheng												x	
adonis sp. n.												x	
aeneus Cameron				x									
aequalis Zheng												x	
aereus Champion			x	x	x	x	x					x	
alcyoneus sp. n.									x				
alternans Zheng												x	
amamiensis Sawada													x
andrewesi Cameron			x	x								x	
angulifer sp. n.												x	
annandalei Bernhauer			x	x	x								
arachnipes Puthz												x	
assamensis Cameron				x									
ater sp. n.												x	
atrocoeruleus sp. n.												x	
atrocyaneus sp. n.												x	
atroviolaceus sp. n.												x	
aurichalceus (Champion)	x		x			?							
azureus Champion (Afgh.)			x										
banghaasi Bernhauer												x	
bashanensis Zheng												x	
bhotius Rougemont					x								
bhutanensis Rougemont						x							
bifoveifrons Champion			x	x									
bimaculatus Cameron				x	x								
bioculatus sp. n.												x	
bracteatus (Champion)			x		x								
brevicornis sp. n.												x	
brevitarsis Puthz					x								
caeruleonotatus Champion (Afgh.)			x										
calceatus Puthz					x								
camelus Puthz					x								
cameroni Champion			x	x	x								
cameronianus Jarrige											x		
carinipennis (Bernhauer)		x											
championi Cameron			x		x								
chetri Rougemont				x	x							x	
chinensis Bernhauer												x	
coeruleomicans Puthz												x	
coeruleotinctus sp. n.												x	
coeruleovestitus sp. n.												x	
consors Cameron				x									

DIANOUS	Pakis	SInd	NWInd	Assam	Nepal	Bhut	Burma	Thail	Laos	Kamb	Viet	China	Japan
convexifrons Puthz					x								
corticicola (Puthz)											x		
cribrarius Champion			x						x				
cruentatus L. Benick						x							
cupreoaeneus (Champion)			x										
cupreogutta sp. n.												x	
cupreostigma Puthz												x	
cupreoviolaceus Puthz												x	
cyaneocupreus sp. n.												x	
cyaneovirens (Cameron)				x	x	x							
cyanogaster Champion			x		x								
distigma Champion			x	x	x								
dubiosus sp. n.												x	
electrigutta sp. n.												x	
elegantulus Zheng												x	
emarginatus Zheng							?					x	
emeiensis Zheng												x	
femoralis Cameron				x									
flavoculatus Puthz									x				
flavoguttatus Puthz											x		
fluctivagus Puthz					x								
frater Cameron				x	x	x							
freyi L. Benick												x	
gemmosus sp. n.												x	
gongen Watanabe													x
gonggamontis sp. n.												x	
gracilipes Champion			x	x	x								
gracilis Puthz			x										
grandistigma sp. n.												x	
gregarius Rougemont					x								
hainanensis Puthz												x	
hammondi Rougemont				x	x								
haraldi sp. n.									x				
hirsutus Rougemont								x			?		
hummeli Bernhauer												x	
inaequalis Cameron (Afgh.)			x	x	x							x	
inaequalis laevior ssp. n.												x	
inconspicuus Rougemont						x							
irididolor (Scheerpeltz)					x								
iwakisanus Watanabe													x
japonicus Sawada													x
kabakovi Puthz									x		x		
karen Rougemont								x	x			x	
klapperichi L. Benick												x	
lahu Rougemont								x					
lasti Puthz		x											
latitarsis L. Benick			x					x				x	
lobatipes sp. n.												x	

DIANOUS	Pakis	SInd	NWInd	Assam	Nepal	Bhut	Burma	Thail	Laos	Kamb	Viet	China	Japan
lobigerus Champion			x	x	x								
loebli Rougemont					x								
luteoguttatus Champion			x		x							x	
luteolunatus Puthz								?	x		x	x	
luteostigmaticus Rougemont												x	
margaretae Rougemont					x								
martensi Rougemont					x								
mendax sp. n.												x	
meo Rougemont								x					
minor Champion			x		x				x				
morimotoi Naomi													x
moritai Naomi													x
nagamontium Puthz				x									
nepalensis Rougemont					x								
niger Rougemont								x					
nigrocyaneus Puthz												x	
nigrovirens (Fauvel)			x		x	x	x						
nilgiriensis Puthz		x											
nokrekensis Puthz				x									
obliquenotatus Champion			x					x					
obscuroguttatus Cameron				x									
ocellatus Cameron				x				x				x	
ocellifer sp. n.												x	
oculatipennis Puthz												x	
pallitarsis L. Benick			x										
psilopterus L. Benick							x						
punctiventris Champion			x	x	x	x					x	x	
pykaranus (Cameron)		x											
radiatus Champion	x		x	x									
reformator Rougemont					x								
robustus Cameron			x										
rougemontianus sp. n.												x	
ruginosus Zheng												x	
rugipennis sp. n.												x	
rugosipennis sp. n.												x	
scabricollis Champion			x						x				
schoenmanni sp. n.												x	
senex sp. n.												x	
shan Rougemont							x	x					
shibatai Sawada													x
siamensis Rougemont								x			x		
sichuanensis Puthz												x	
siwalikensis Cameron			x	x							x		
socius Zheng												x	
spiniventris Puthz												x	
srivichaii Rougemont							x	x	x		x	x	
strabo Puthz								x			x	x	
subtortuosus Champion			x										

DIANOUS	Pakis	S Ind	NW Ind	Assam	Nepal	Bhut	Burma	Thail	Laos	Kamb	Viet	China	Japan
subvorticosus Champion			x	x								x	
sucinigutta sp. n.												x	
suciniguttatus sp. n.												x	
sucininotatus sp. n.												x	
sulcatipennis Puthz				x									
sulcipennis Puthz		x											
taiwanensis Puthz												x	
tonkinensis (Puthz)								x			x	x	
tortuosus Champion			x	x									
tortus Cameron			x										
tumidifrons Puthz					x								
uncinipenis Puthz					x								
uniformis Zheng												x	
variegatus sp. n.												x	
versicolor Cameron			x		x							x	
verticosus Eppelsheim			x	x			x				x	x	
vietnamensis Puthz									x		x	x	
violaceus Puthz												x	
viridicatus Naomi													x
viridicupreus Rougemont					x								
viridipennis Cameron				x									
viriditinctus (Champion)			x		x								
wittmeri Rougemont			x										
yangae sp. n.												x	
yao Rougemont							x	x				x	
yoshidai Naomi													x
yunnanensis Puthz					x							x	

TABLE 2

Distribution of *Dianous*-species in China and neighbouring countries; for abbreviations see the introduction (p. 427). No species is known from biogeographic unit 6 which is therefore not represented in this table.

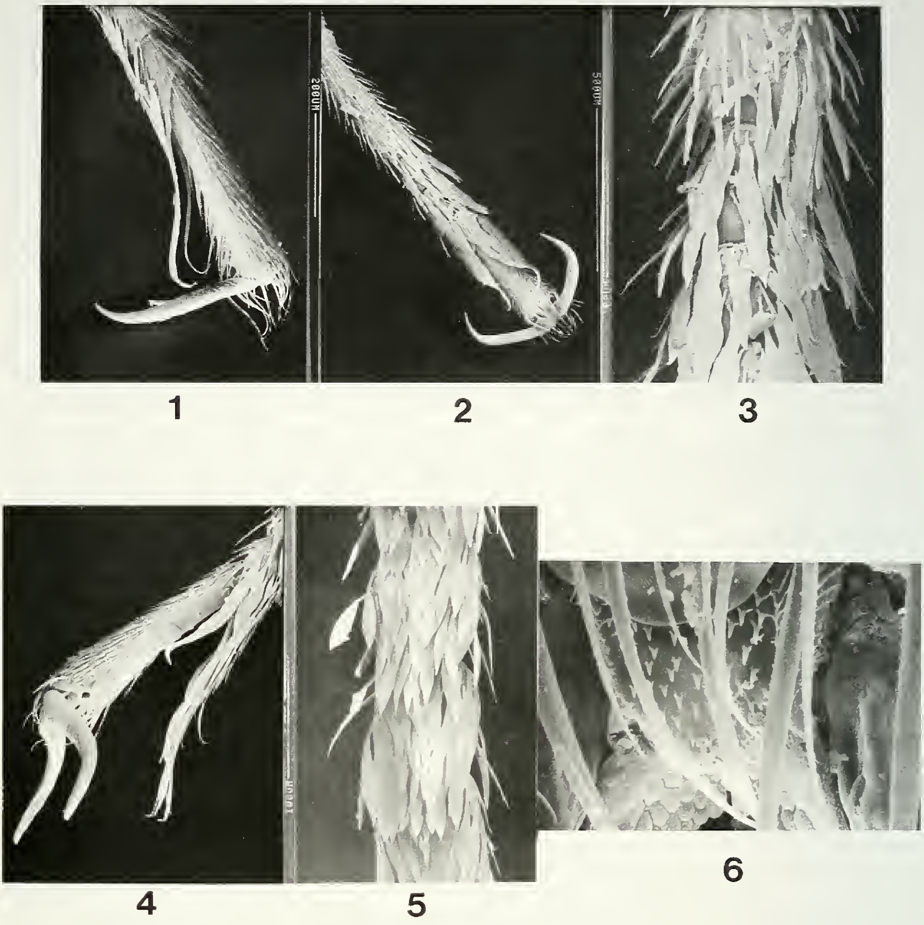
Biogeographic	unit 1							unit 2						unit 3					unit 4								unit 5					
DIANOUS	1	2	A	3	B	C	#	D	E	F	G	4	#	H	I	J	K	#	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	#	S	5	6	T	U	7
acuminifer Puthz											x																					
? *acutus* Zheng			x																													
adonis sp. n.			x																													
aequalis Zheng			x						x																							
aereus Champion	x	x		x	x																											
alternans Zheng			x																													
amamiensis Sawada												x																				
andrewesi Cameron	x	x			x																											
angulifer sp. n.											x																					
arachnipes Puthz											x																					
ater sp. n.											x																					
atrocoeruleus sp. n.					x																											
atrocyaneus sp. n.											x																					
atroviolaceus sp. n.					x																											
banghaasi Bernhauer			x			x		x	x	x				x		x				x		x		x								
bashanensis Zheng			x																	x												
bioculatus sp. n.					x																											

Biogeographic	unit 1							unit 2						unit 3					unit 4								unit 5					
DIANOUS	1	2	A	3	B	C	#	D	E	F	G	4	#	H	I	J	K	#	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	#	S	5	6	T	U	7
brevicornis sp. n.					x																											
chetri Rougemont	x	x	x	x	x																											
chinensis Bernhauer										?				x		x				x		x		x								
coeruleomicans Puthz									x																							
coeruleotinctus sp. n.									x					x																		
coeruleovestitus sp. n.									x																							
cupreogutta sp. n.											x																					
cupreostigma Puthz											x																					
cupreoviolaceus Puthz									x																							
cyaneocupreus sp. n.											x																					
dubiosus sp. n.						x		x			?																					
electrigutta sp. n.											x																					
elegantulus Zheng			x											x																		
emarginatus Zheng			x	?	x																											
emeiensis Zheng			x			x																										
freyi L. Benick			x		x	x				x				x		x	x				x											
gemmosus sp. n.					x																											
gonggamontis sp. n.			x																													
gongen Watanabe																												x				
grandistigma sp. n.				?	x																											
hainanensis Puthz									x																							
hammeli Bernhauer			x																													
inaequalis Champion	x	x	x	x	x																											
inaequalis laevior ssp. n.											x																					
iwakisanus Watanabe																												x				
japonicus Sawada																												x				
karen Rougemont			x	?																												
klapperichi L. Benick			x							x																						
latitarsis L. Benick	x	x	x	x	x																											
lobatipes sp. n.																			x													
luteoguttatus Champion	x	x									x																					
luteolunatus Puthz			x					x																								
luteostigmaticus Rougem.									x																							
mendax sp. n.											x																					
morimotoi Naomi																												x				
moritai Naomi												x																				
nigrocyaneus Puthz									x																							
ocellatus Cameron	x			x	x																											
ocellifer sp. n.				x	x																											
oculatipennis Puthz					x																											
punctiventris Champion	x			x	x				x																							
rougemontianus sp. n.			x																													
ruginosus Zheng			x																													
rugipennis sp. n.														x																		
rugosipennis sp. n.										x									x													
schoenmanni sp. n.			x																													
senex sp. n.			x																													
shibatai Sawada																												x				
sichuanensis Puthz			x																													
socius Zheng			x																													
spiniventris Puthz					x																											
srivichaii Rougemont				x	x					x																						
strabo Puthz				x	x																											
subvorticosus Champion	x				x																											
sucinigutta sp. n.											x																					
suciniguttatus sp. n.			x																													
sucininotatus sp. n.											x																					
taiwanensis Puthz											x																					
tonkinensis (Puthz)				x	x																											
uniformis Zheng			x																													
variegatus sp. n.					x																											
versicolor Cameron	x	x	x		x																											
verticosus Eppelsheim			?	x	x																											
vietnamensis Puthz			x		?			x																								
violaceus Puthz									x																							
viridicatus Naomi																												x				
yangae sp. n.			x																													
yao Rougemont				x		x																										
yoshidai Naomi												x																				
yunnanensis Puthz	x	x			x																											

TABLE 3

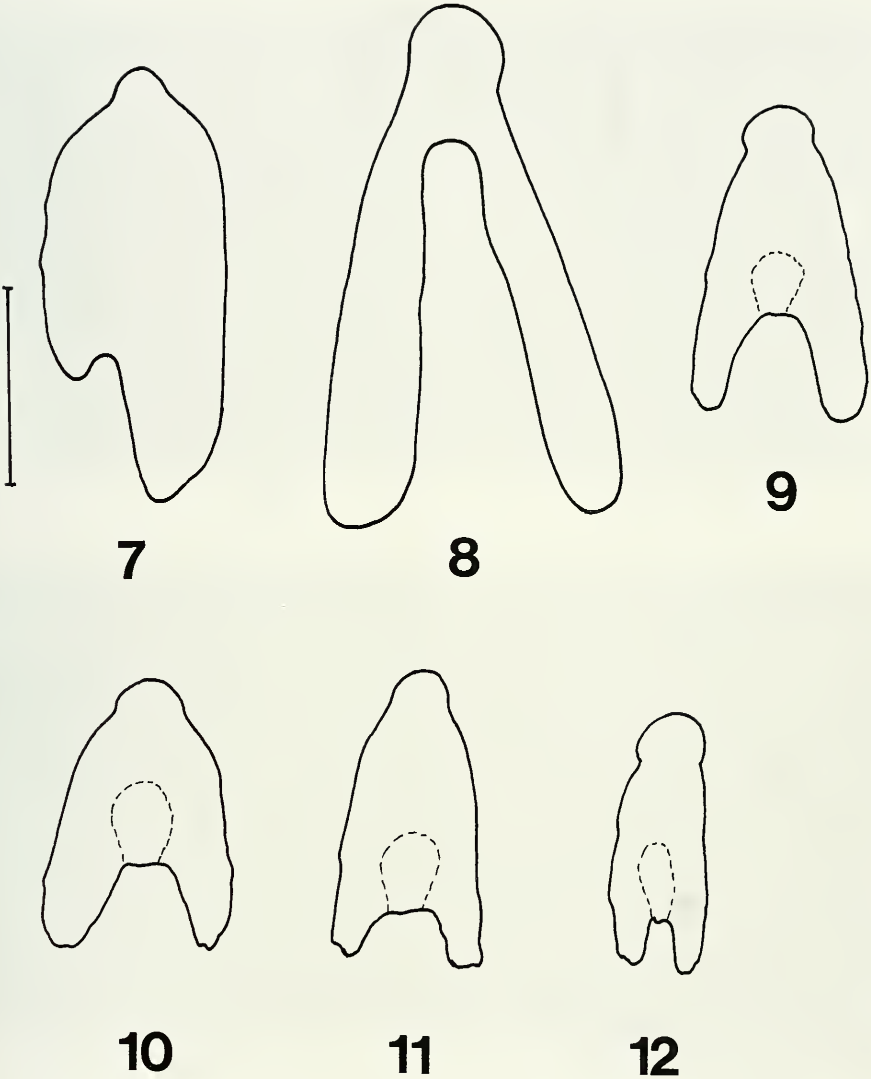
Distribution of *Dianous* in Taiwan according to districts (hsien) (see also map 3, fig. 31 c). 1: Taipeh, 2: Ilan, 3: Hsinchu, 4: Taoyuan, 5: Miaoli, 6: Taichung, 7: Changhua, 8: Nantou, 9: Chiayi, 10: Yunlin, 11: Tainan, 12: Kaohsiung, 13: Pingtung, 14: Taitung, 15: Hualien.

Dianous in Districts of Taiwan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
acuminifer Puthz								x						x	x
angulifer sp. n.									x						
arachnipes Puthz	x	x		x		x		x	x			x			x
ater sp. n.		x		x											
atrocyaneus sp. n.				x											
cupreogutta sp. n.								x				x			
cupreostigma Puthz								x							
cyaneocupreus sp. n.	x														
dubiosus sp. n.								?							
electrigutta sp. n.								x							
inaequalis laevior ssp. n.		x						x	x			x			x
luteoguttatus Champion								x							
mendax sp. n.				x				x							
sucinigutta sp. n.		x		x		x		x	x			x			x
sucininotatus sp. n.													x		
taiwanensis Puthz	x	x		x				x	x			x	x		
16 species	3	5	-	6	-	2	-	11	5	-	-	5	2	1	4



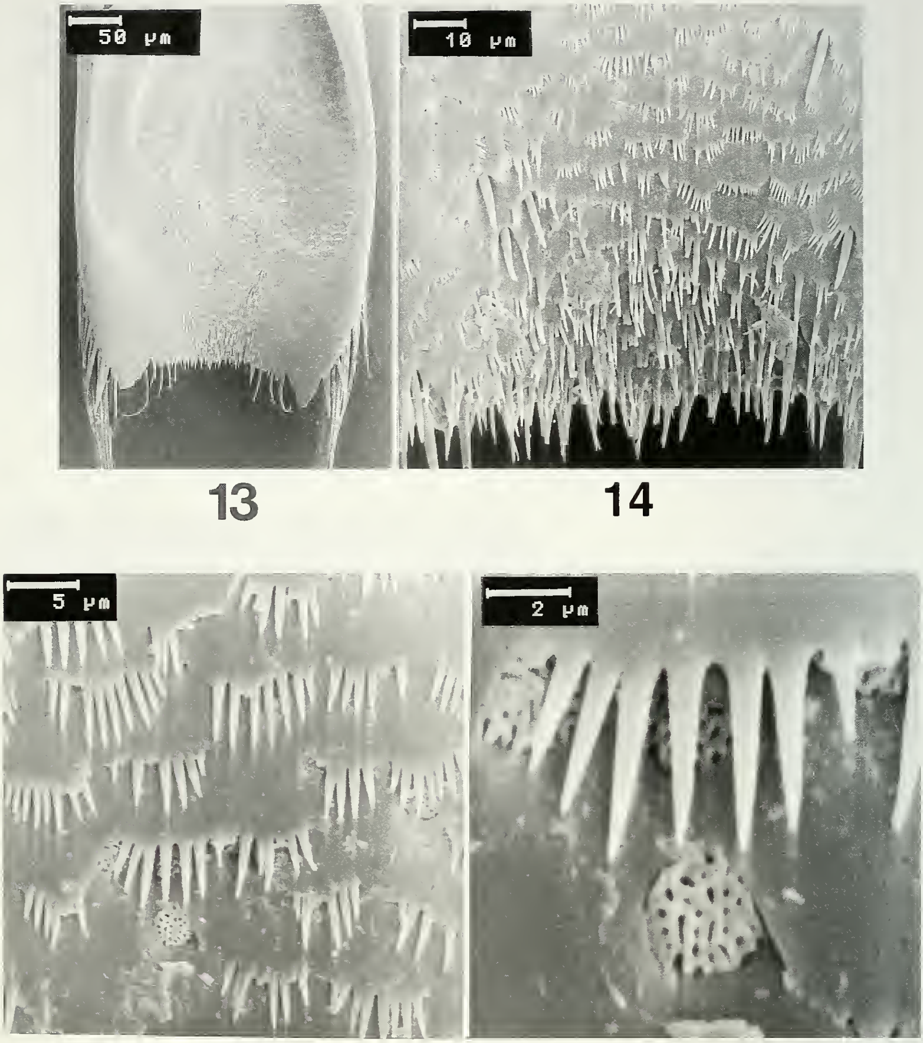
Figs 1-6

Figs 1-3: Tarsal shoe of *Dianous sichuanensis* Puthz (♀-PT): Apex of metatarsus, lateral aspect (1), ventral aspect (2), detail of latter (3). – Figs 4-6: Metatarsus of *Dianous gracilipes* Champion (♂, Naga Hills): Lateral aspect of apex (4), ventral aspect of segments 2-4 with willow-leave-like setae (5), ventral aspect of segment 5 between claws (6).



Figs 7- 12

Outline of tarsal segment 4: *Dianous versicolor* Cameron (Emei Shan, metatarsus of ♂, 7), *D. azureus* Champion (Tanakpur, metatarsus of ♂, 8), *D. mendax* sp. n. (♀-PT, metatarsus, 9), *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer (Emei Shan, protarsus and metatarsus of ♀, 10, 11), *D. cupreostigma* Puthz (♀-PT, metatarsus, 12).- Scale = 0.1 mm.



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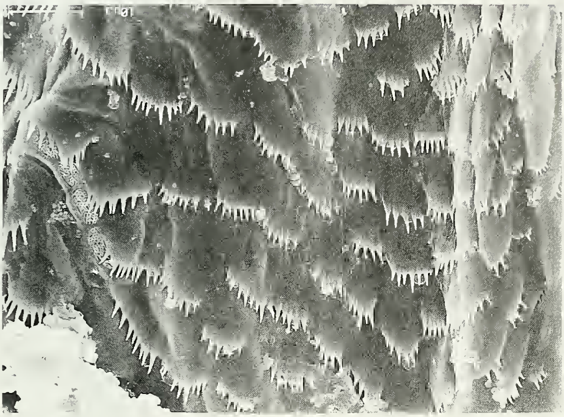
Figs 13-16

Figs 13, 14: *Dianous taiwanensis* Puthz: Male sternite 9, dorsal aspect, with apically spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae. – Figs 15, 16: *Dianous taiwanensis* Puthz: Male sternite 9, dorsal aspect, apically spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae and glandular openings.



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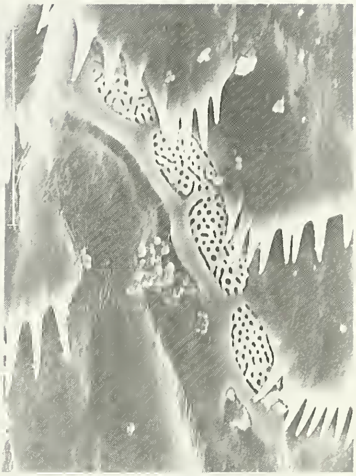

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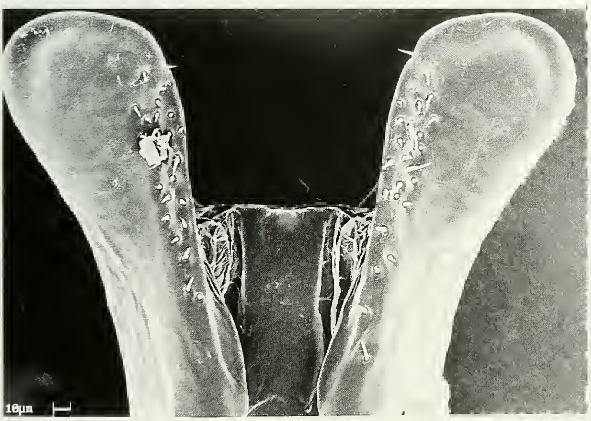

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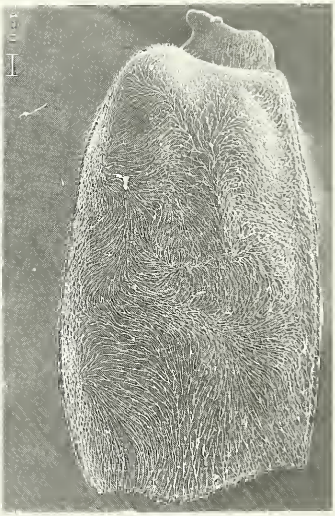

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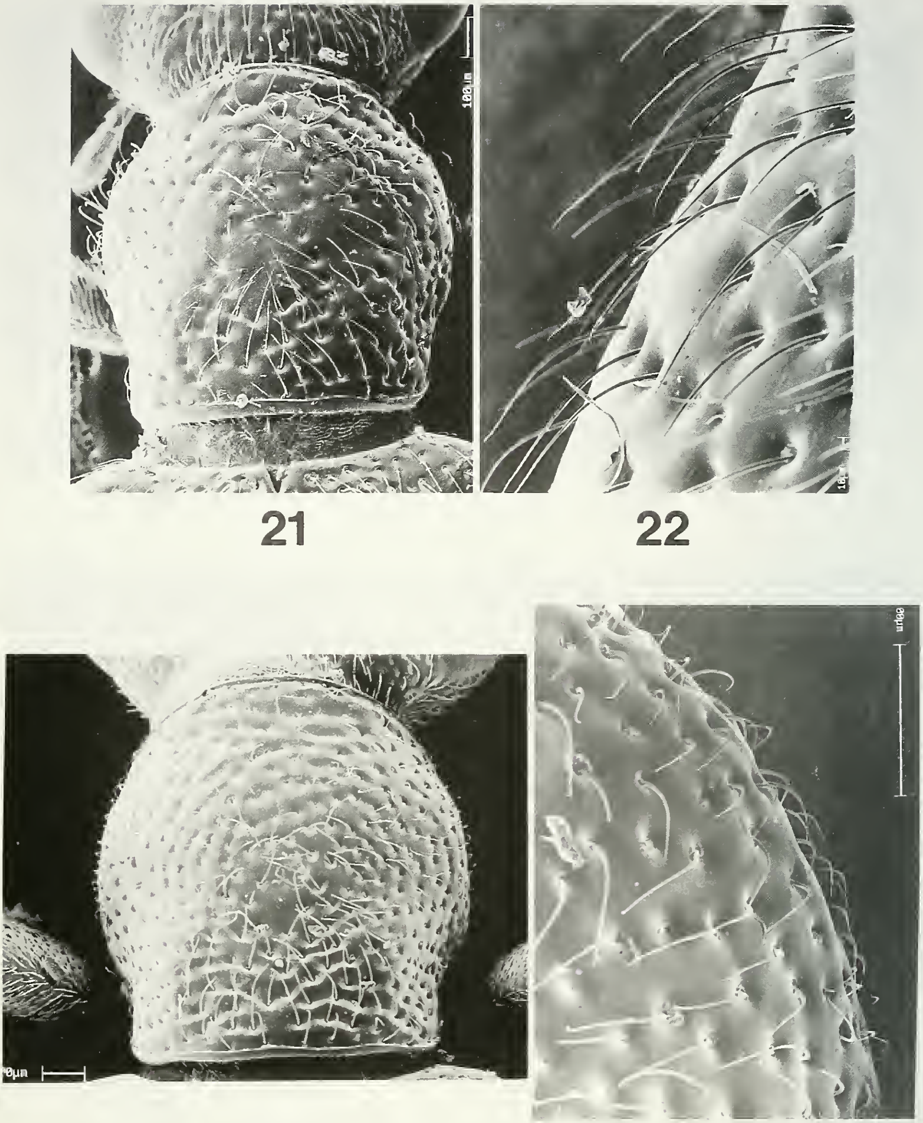
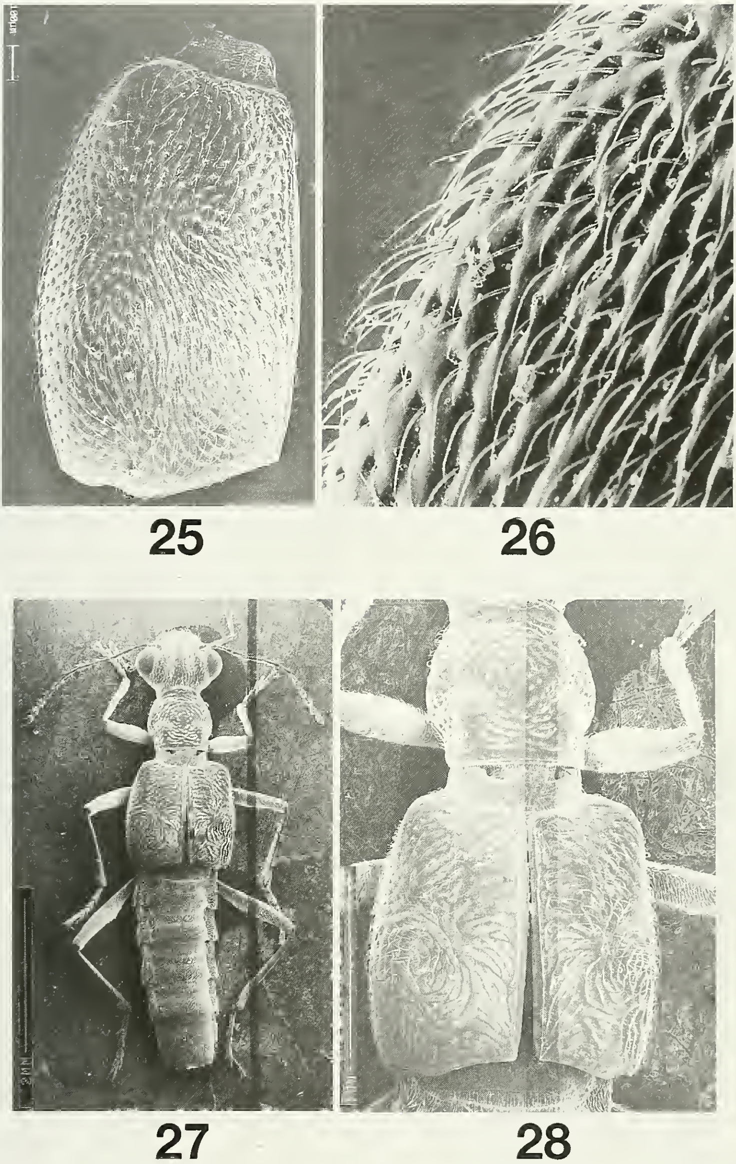
Figs 17-20

Figs 17, 18: *Dianous taiwanensis* Puthz: Male sternite 9 (T 152), dorsal aspect, apically spinulose arcuate cuticular laminae and glandular openings. – Figs 19, 20: *Dianous taiwanensis* Puthz (T 162): Apical portion of the median lobe of the aedeagus (19), *Dianous elegantulus* Zheng (Wulingyuan): Left elytron with dense pubescence in characteristic arrangement (20).



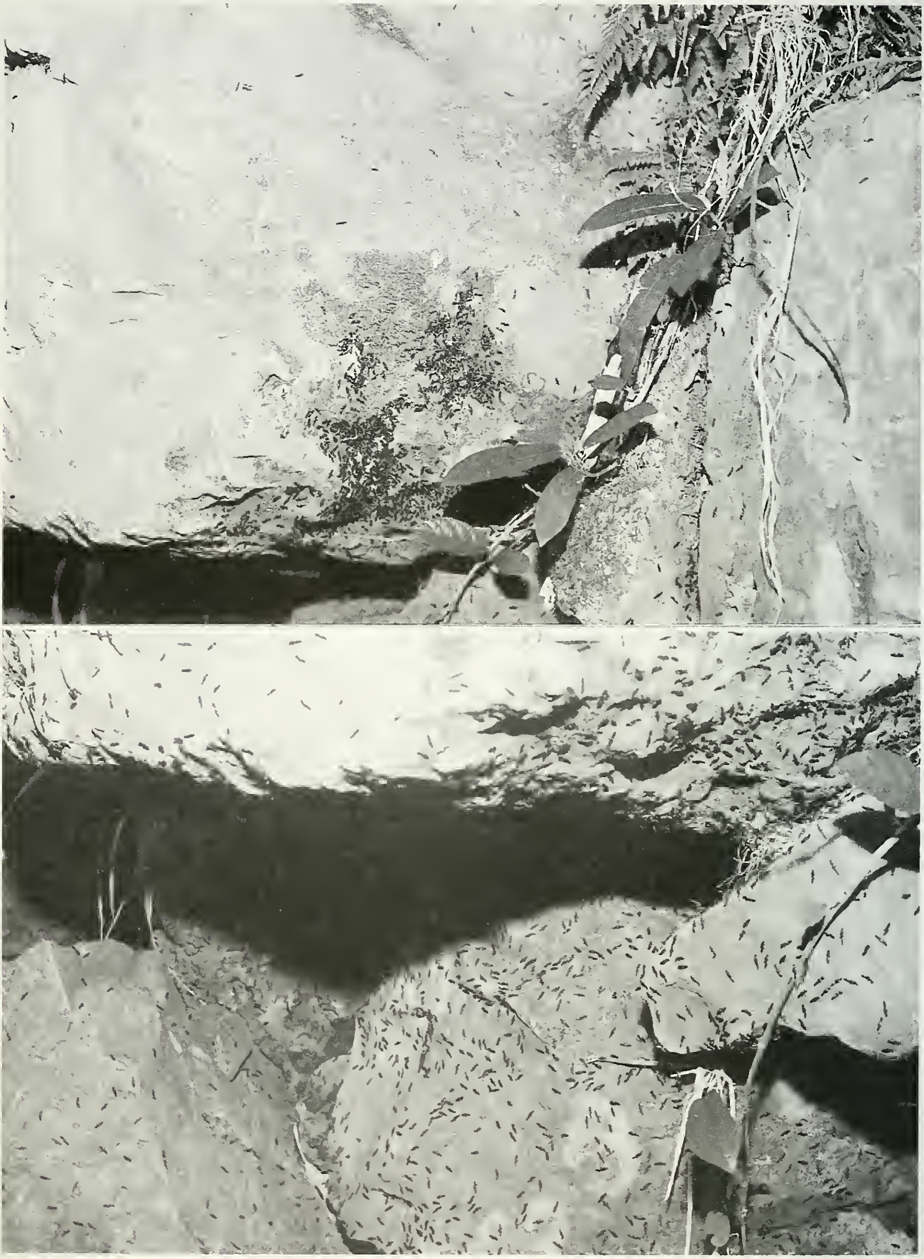
Figs 21-24

Figs 21, 22: *Dianous banghaasi* Bernhauer (env. Guangping): Pronotum (dorsal and tangential aspect) with long, erect pubescence (compare figs 23, 24). – Figs 23, 24: *Dianous gonggamontis* sp.n. (PT): Pronotum (dorsal and tangential aspect) with moderately long, curved/ recumbent pubescence (compare figs 21, 22).



FIGS 25-28

Figs 25, 26: *Dianous ocellatus* Cameron (Xishuangbanna): Left elytron with rugose-coalescent sculpture. – Figs 27, 28: *Dianous gemmosus* sp.n. (PT): Habitus showing coarse vorticose sculpture on the elytra.



FIGS 29, 30

Large numbers of *Dianous* (f. e. *D. freyi* L. Benick) in small humid places at the Emei Shan, Sichuan (photograph by Zheng Fa-ke).

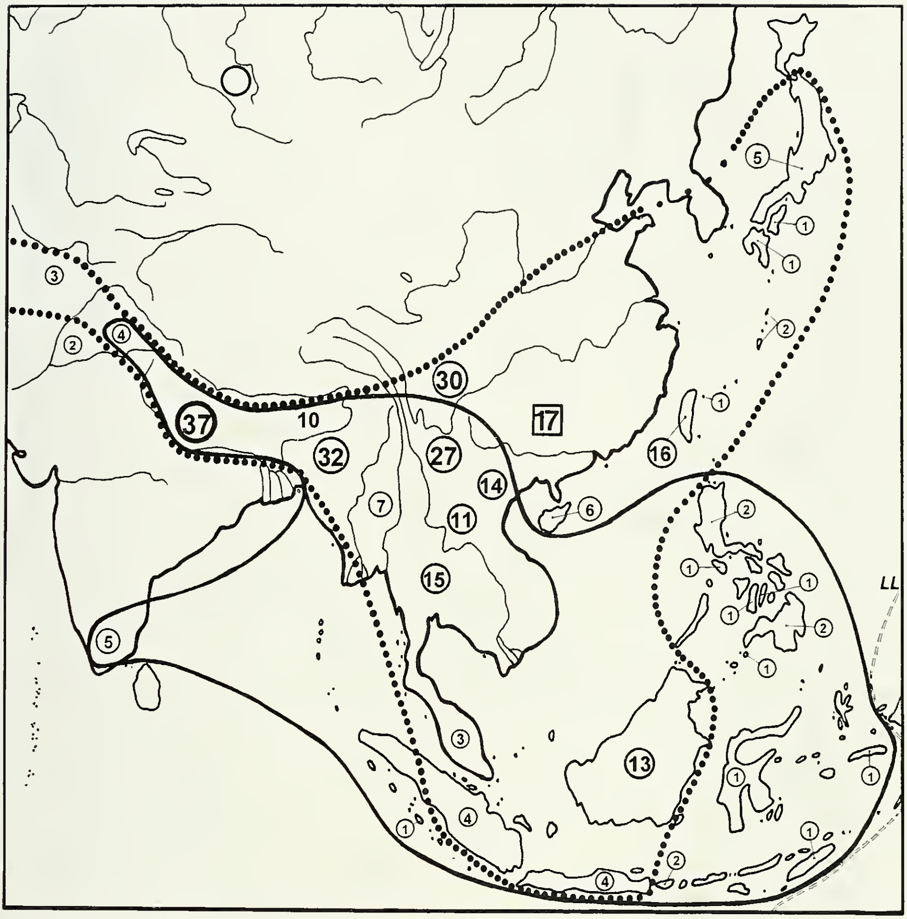


FIG. 31 a

The genus *Dianous* Leach in Southeast Asia. Numbers indicate the number of species recorded from the respective countries, islands or provinces (Yunnan and Sichuan): 37 from NW-India and from Nepal, 32 from Assam, 30 from Sichuan, 27 from Yunnan, 17 from China (excluding Sichuan, Yunnan, Hainan and Taiwan), 16 from Taiwan, 15 from Thailand, 14 from Vietnam, 13 from Borneo, 11 from Laos, 10 from Bhutan, 7 from Burma, 6 from Hainan, 5 from Madras and from Honshu, 4 from Punjab, Sumatra and from Java, 3 from Afghanistan and from Malaysia, 2 from Afghanistan, Bali, Luzon, Mindanao, Ryukyu, 1 from Siberut, Timor, Sulawesi, Ceram, Negros, Basilan, Cebu, Mindoro, Kyushu, Shikoku. The black line delimites the distribution of group I of the genus, the dotted line that of group II. The open circle shows an isolated record from the Altai mountains. LL = Lydekker's line.

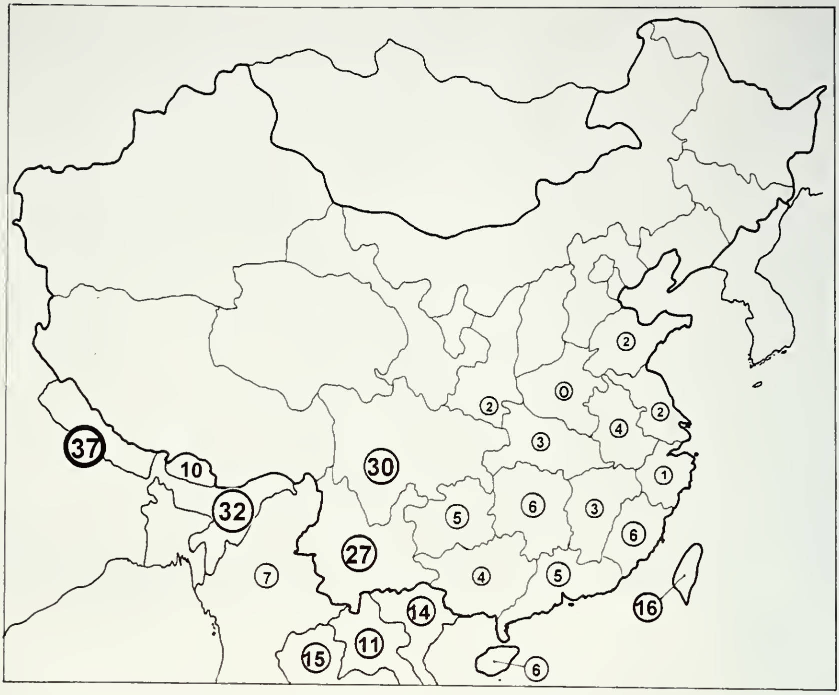


FIG. 31 b

The genus *Dianous* Leach in China and neighbouring countries: numbers indicate the number of species recorded from the individual provinces of China and the surrounding countries (see also table 2).

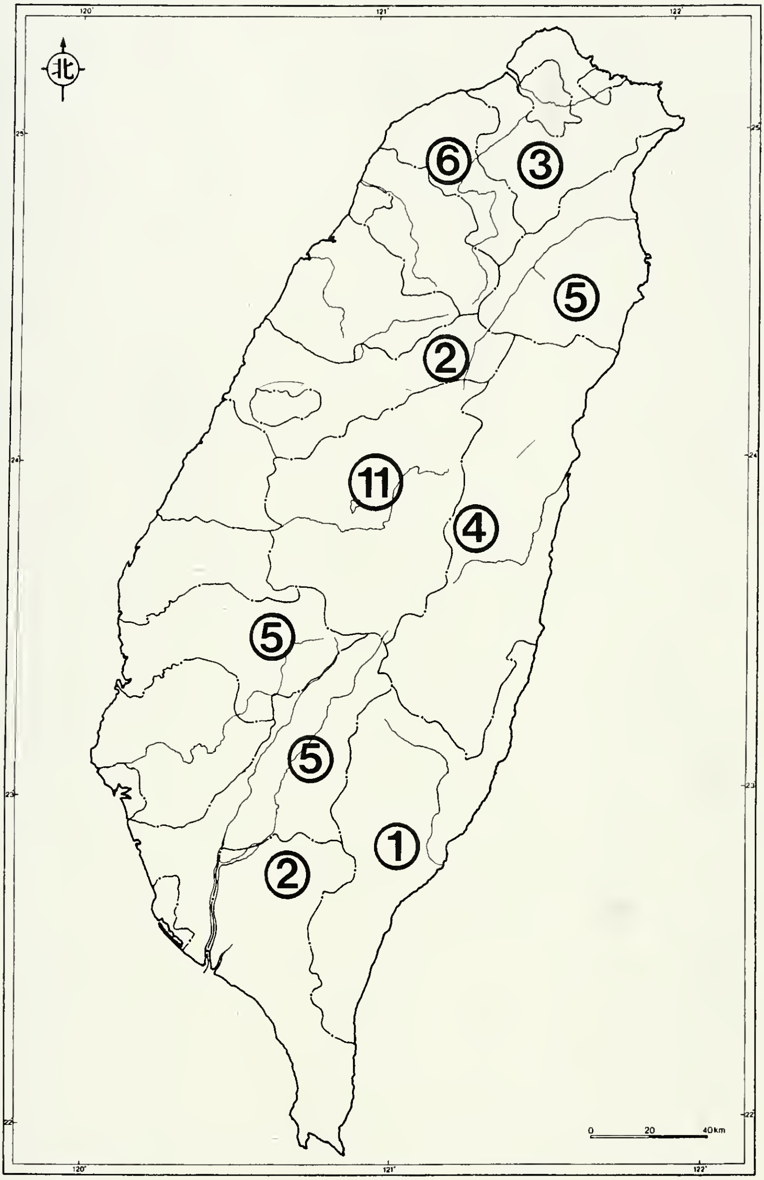
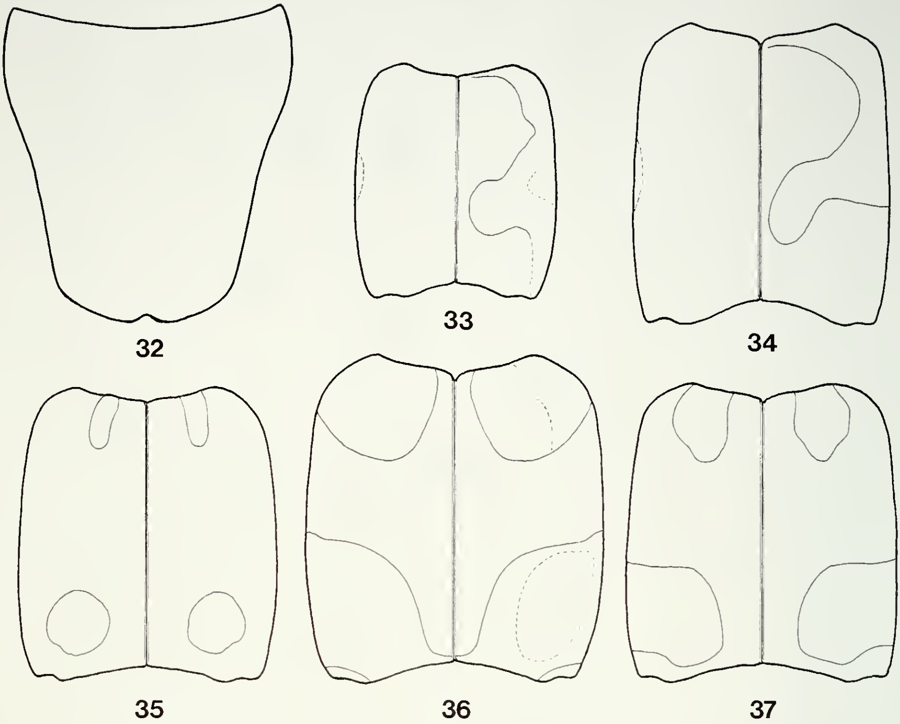


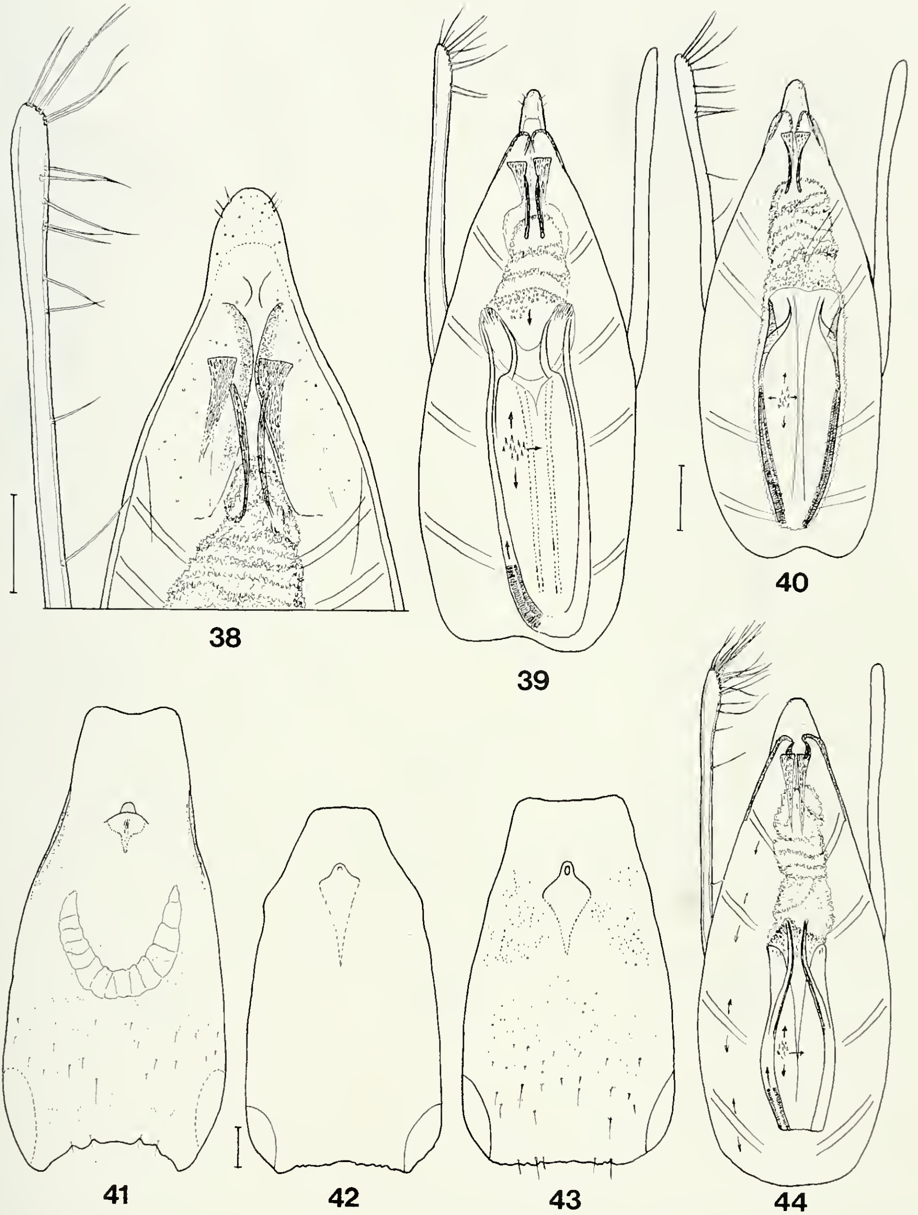
FIG. 31 c

The genus *Dianous* Leach in Taiwan: numbers indicate the number of species recorded from the individual districts (see also table 3).



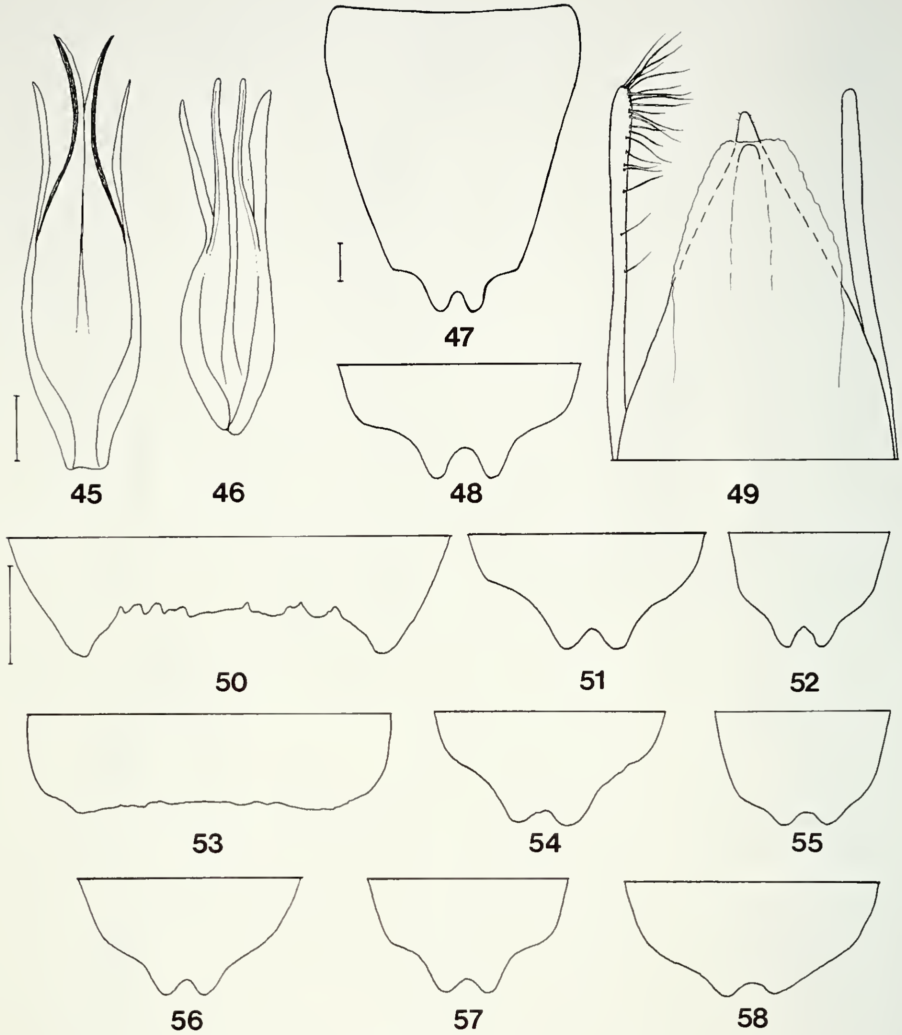
FIGS 32-37

Sternite 8 of the female (32) and coloration of the elytra (33-37, see descriptions): *Dianous versicolor* Cameron (Emei Shan, 32), *D. coeruleovestitus* sp.n. (PT, 33), *D. alternans* Zheng (Emei Shan, 34), *D. schoenmanni* sp.n. (HT, 35), *D. elegantulus* Zheng (Sioxiyou, 36), *D. adonis* sp.n. (HT, 37).



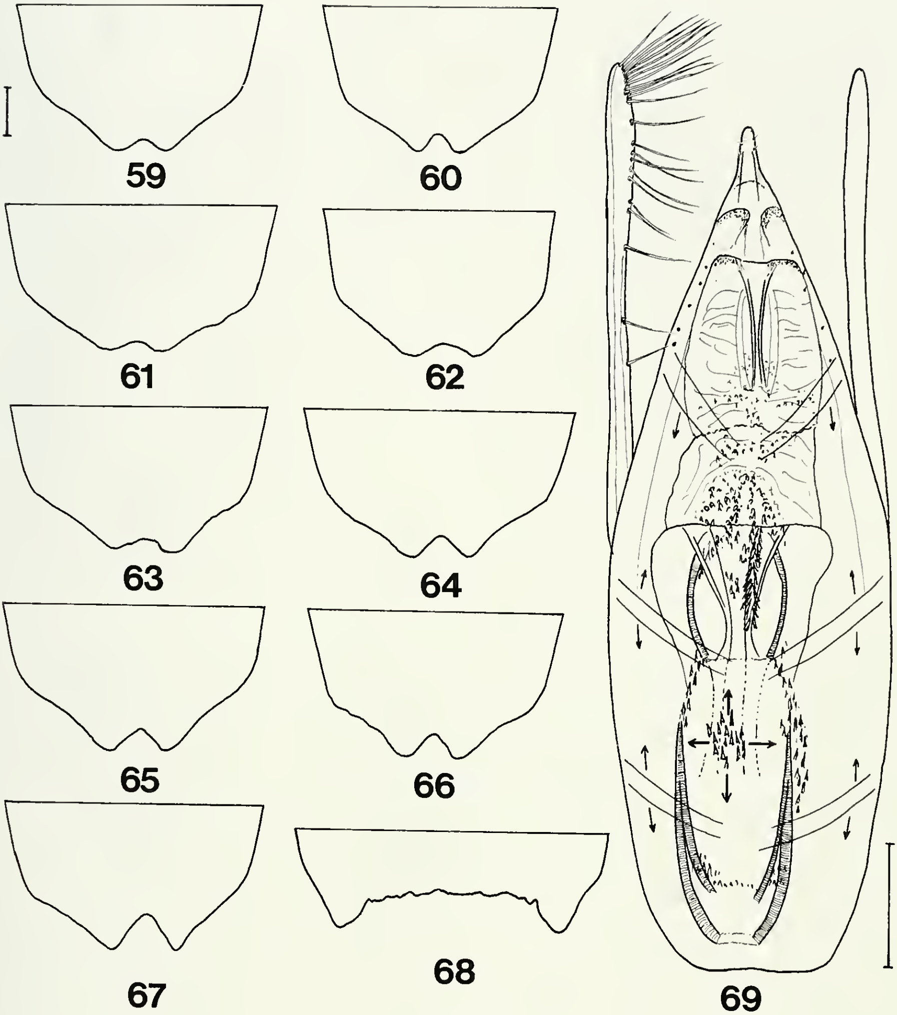
FIGS 38-44

Ventral aspect of the aedeagus (38-40, 44) and ♂ sternite 9 (41-43): *Dianous alternans* Zheng (Emei Shan, 38), *D. coeruleovestitus* sp.n. (HT, 39, 41), *D. coeruleotinctus* sp.n. (PT, 40), *D. schoenmanni* sp. n. (HT, 42), *D. elegantulus* Zheng (Emei Shan, 43, 44). Scale = 0.1 mm (40 = 39, 41; 42 = 43, 44).



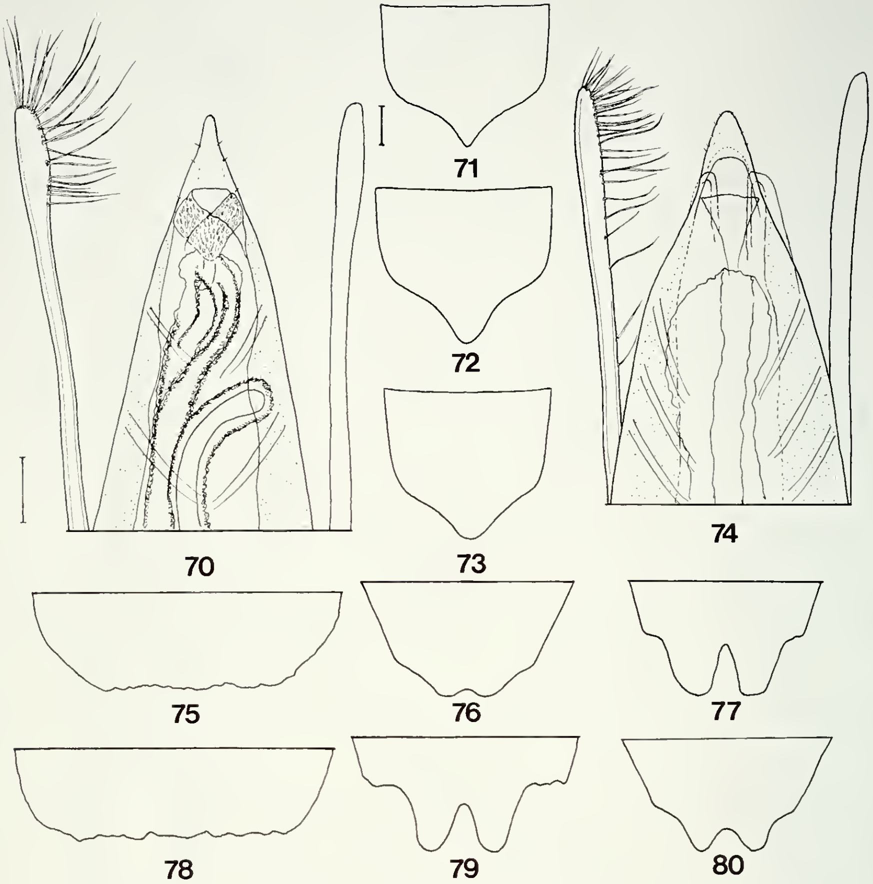
FIGS 45-58

Stronger sclerotized portion of the internal sac (45, 46), outline of the ♀ sternite 8 (total: 47; posterior portion: 48, 51, 52, 54-58), outline of the anterior portion of the aedeagus (49), posterior portion the ♂ sternite 9 (50, 53): *Dianous alternans* Zheng (Emei Shan, 45, 50, 56-58), *D. chetri* Rougemont (Emei Shan, 46), *D. srivichaii* Rougemont (Tailand: Mae Yao, 47), *D. elegantulus* Zheng (Emei Shan, 48, 51, 54), *D. fauveli* sp.n. (HT, 49), *D. coeruleotinctus* sp.n. (PT, 52, 53, 55). Scale = 0.1 mm (45= 46, 49; 47= 48, 51, 52, 54-58; 50= 53).



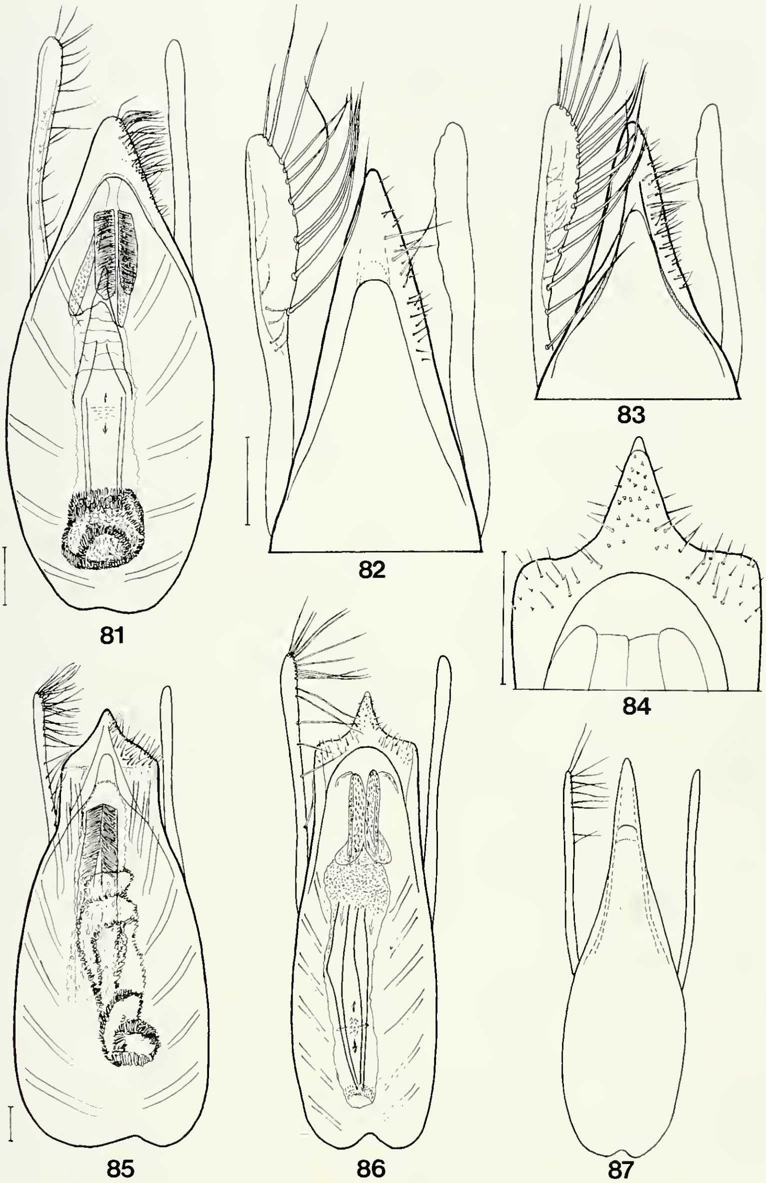
FIGS 59-69

Outline of the posterior portion of the ♀ sternite 8 (59-67), outline of the posterior portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (68), ventral aspect of the aedeagus (69): *Dianous inaequalis* Champion (Nepal: Basantapur: 59; Yunnan: Lugu Lake: 60), *D. inaequalis laevior* ssp. n. (PTT: Taiwan loc. 87: 61-69). Scale = 0.1 mm (59 = 60-67; 69 = 68).



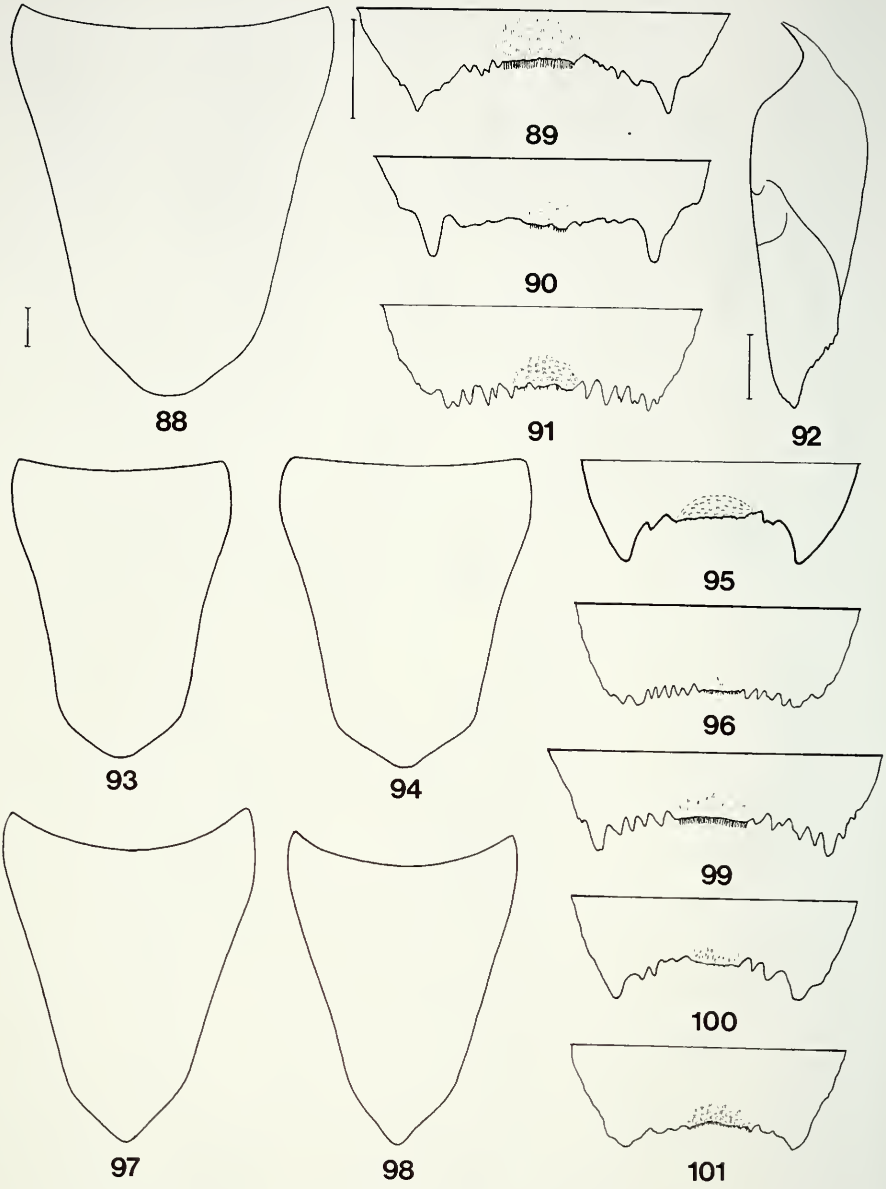
FIGS 70-80

Anterior portion of the aedeagus, ventral aspect (70, 74), tergite 10 (71, 72, 73), outline of the posterior portion of the ♀ sternite 8 (76, 77, 79, 80), outline of the posteror portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (75, 78): *Dianous uniformis* Zheng (Emei Shan, 70, 75, 79), *D. acuminifer* Puthz (♂ Taiwan T 50: 71; ♀ Taiwan: Sun Lin Sea: 72; T 50: 77; T 60: 74, 78; Sun Lin Sea: 80), *D. angulifer* sp.n. (♀ HT: 73, 76). Scale = 0,1 mm (70= 74, 75, 78; 71 = 72, 73, 76, 77, 79, 80).



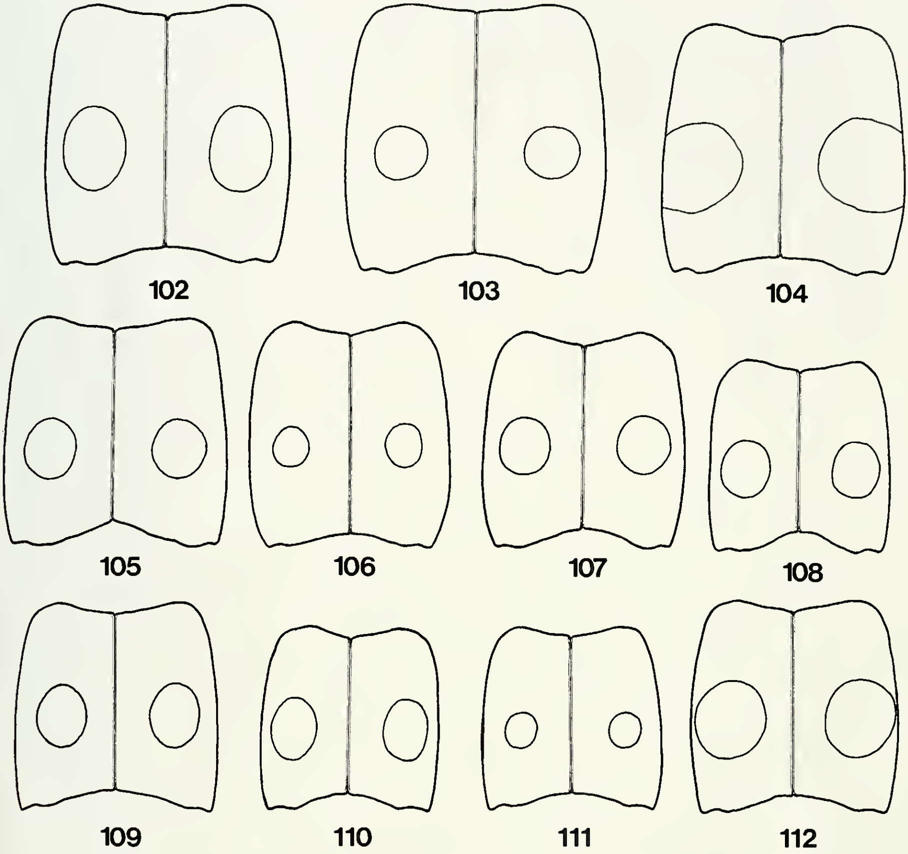
Figs 81-87

Ventral aspect of the aedeagus and the anterior portion of the aedeagus, respectively: *Dianous ruginosus* sp. n. (HT, 81), *D. karen* Rougemont (Thailand: Doi Suthep, 82), *D. rougemontianus* sp. n. (PT, 83), *D. rugosipennis* sp. n. (HT, 84, 86), *D. atrocoeruleus* sp. n. (PT, 85), *D. luteoguttatus* Champion (Nepal: Induwa Khola Valley, 87). Scale = 0,1 mm (81 = 86; 82 = 83; 85 = 87).



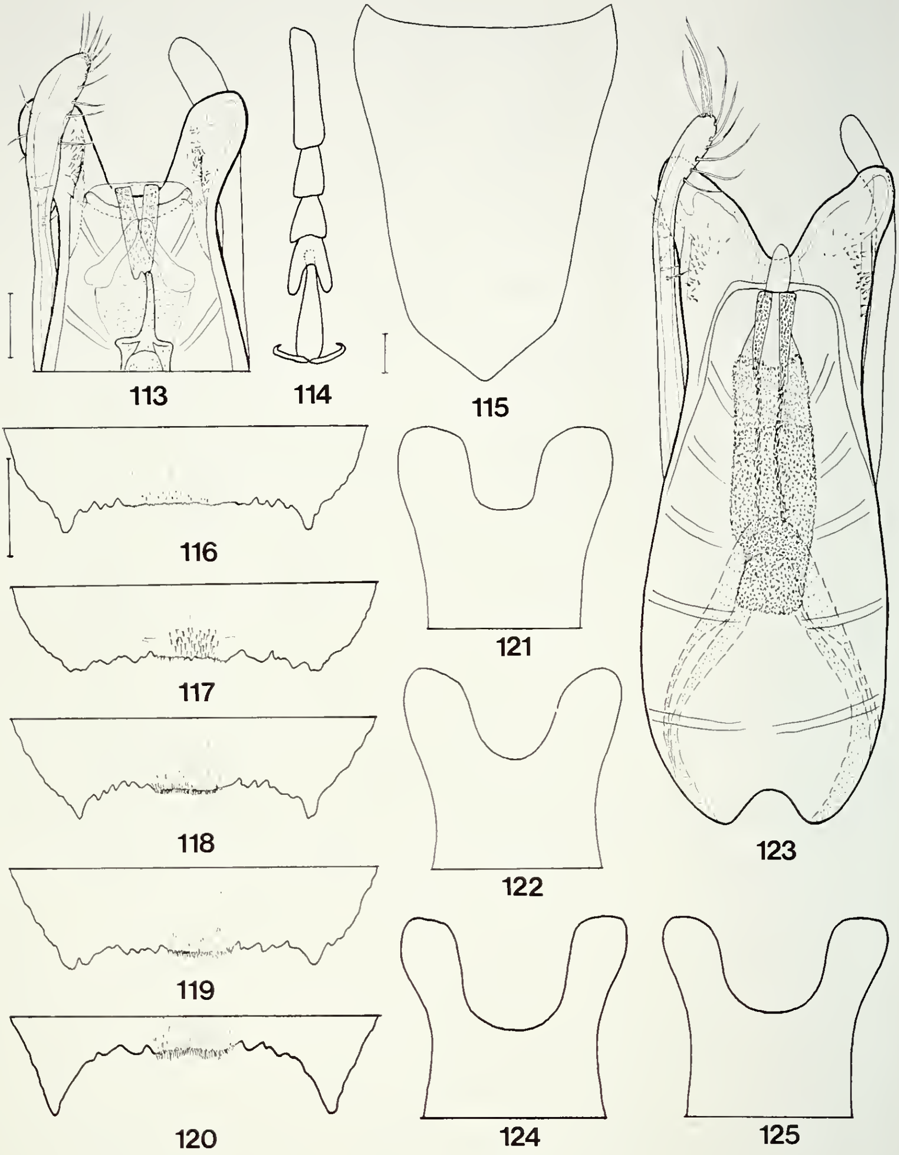
FIGS 88-101

Outline of the ♀ sternite 8 (88, 93, 94, 97, 98), outline of the posterior portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (89-91, 95, 96, 99-101), outline of the valvifer (92): *Dianous atrocoeruleus* sp.n. (PT, 88, 101), *D. atroviolaceus* sp.n. (PT, 89), *D. luteoguttatus* Champion (Nepal: Induwa Khola Valley, 90), *D. aereus* Champion (Ruili, 91), *D. rugipennis* sp.n. (HT, 92, 93), *D. rugosipennis* sp. n. (PT, 94, 95), *D. karen* Rougemont (Thailand: Doi Suthep, 96), *D. rougemontianus* sp. n. (PTT, 97, 99), *D. ruginosus* Zheng (Emei Shan 98, 100). Scale = 0.1 mm (88 = 93, 94, 97, 98: 89 = 90, 91, 95, 96, 99-101).



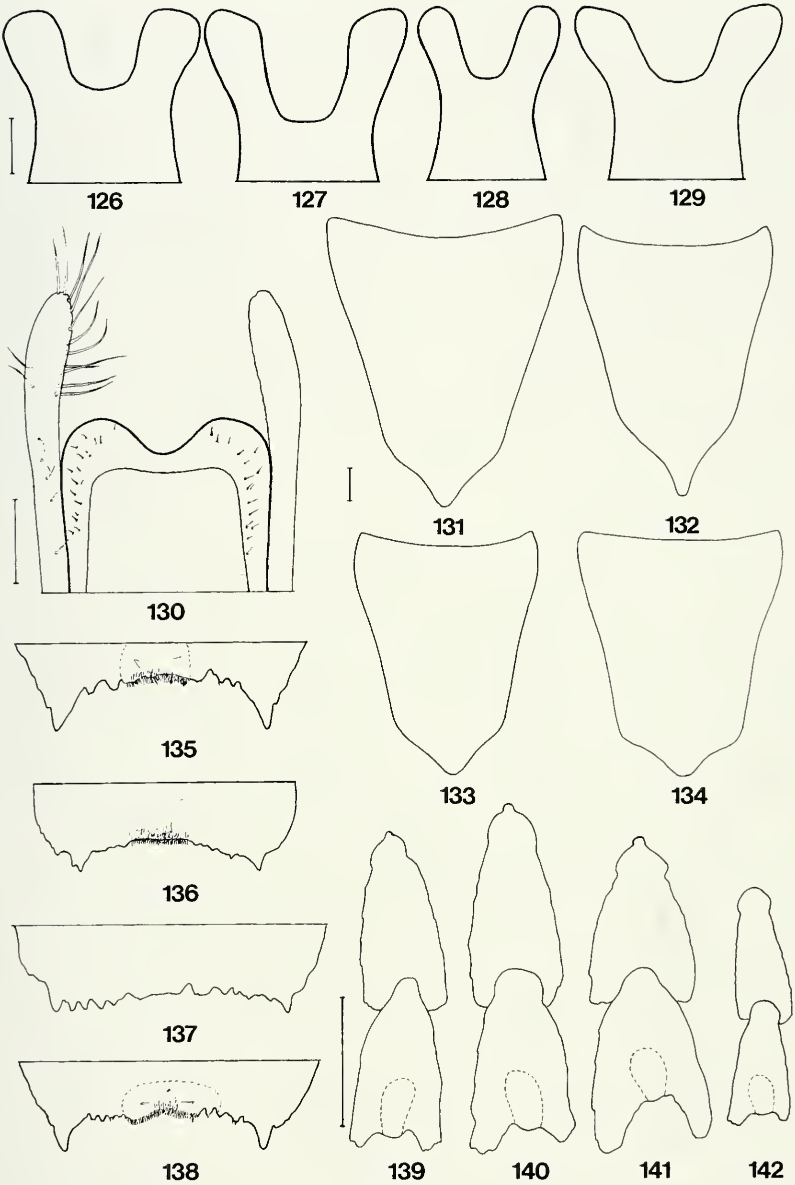
FIGS 102-112

Elytra of various *Dianous* species (including the variability of *D. taiwanensis*): *D. chinensis* Bernhauer (PT, 102), *D. yangae* sp. n. (PT, 103), *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer (Emei Shan, 104), *D. emeiensis* Zheng (Huaxi, 105), *D. bimaculatus* Cameron (Nepal: env. Shivalaya, 106), *D. taiwanensis* Puthz (T 60: 107; T 87: 108, 112; T 48: 109; T 54: 110; T 152: 111).



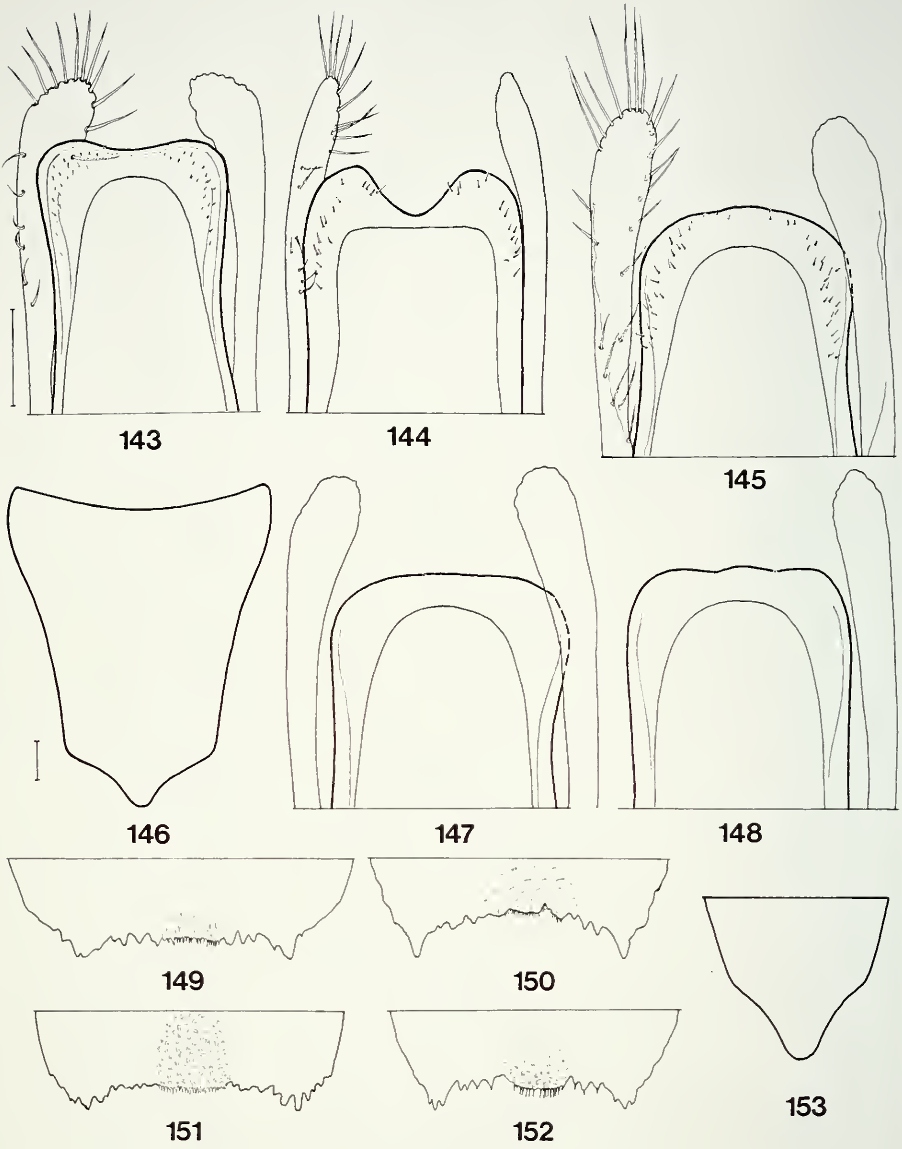
Figs 113-125

Ventral aspect of the aedeagus (apical portion: 113, complete: 123, outline of the apical portion of the median lobe: 121, 122, 124), mesotarsi (114), outline of the ♀ sternite 8 (115), outline of the posterior portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (116- 120). *Dianous atrocyaneus* sp. n. (HT, 113, 116), *D. gemmosus* sp. n. (PT: 114, 115; HT: 117, 123), *D. chinensis* Bernhauer (PT: 118, 121; Wulingyuan: 119, 122), *D. yangae* sp. n. (PTT, 120, 124, 125). Scale = 0.1 mm (113 = 121- 125; 116 = 117- 120).



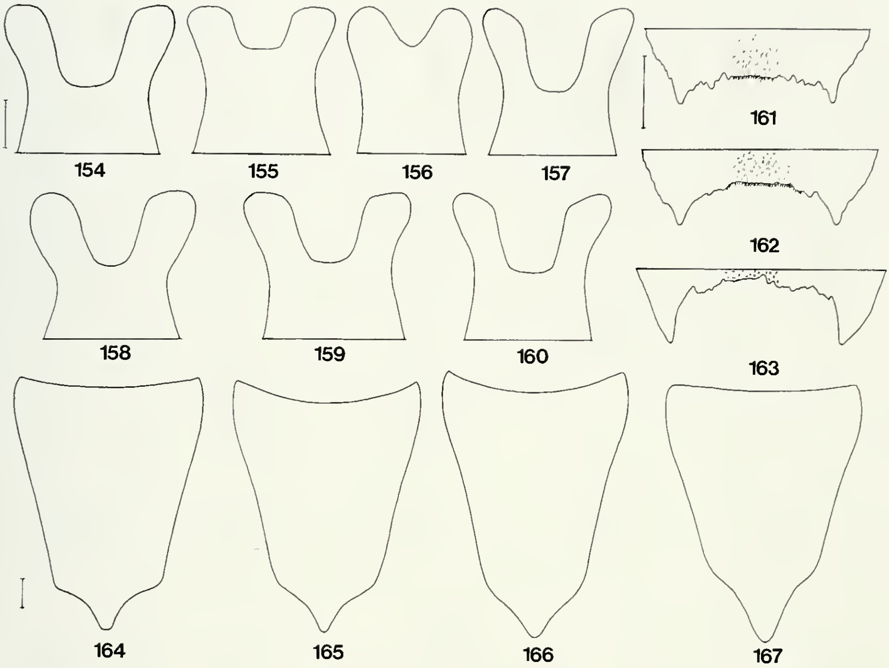
FIGS 126-142

Outline of the anterior portion of the median lobe or aedeagus (126-130), outline of the ♀ sternite 8 (131-134), outline of the posterior portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (135-138), segments 4 and 5 of the metatarsi (139-142): *Dianous senex* sp. n. (PT, 126, 135), *D. banghaasi* Bernhauer (PT, 127: „Kanton“, 135), *D. aequalis* Zheng („Kanton“, 128, 132, 136), *D. cyaneocupreus* sp.n. (HT, 129, 138, 142), *D. dubiosus* sp. n. (HT, 130, 137, 141) *D. bashanensis* Zheng (Zangijiajie, 133). *D. hummeli* Bernhauer (HT of *D. szechuanus*, 134, HT of *D. hummeli*, 139), *D. emeiensis* Zheng (Huaxi, 140). Scale = 0.1 mm (126 = 127-129; 130 = 135-138; 131 = 132-134; 139 = 140-142.



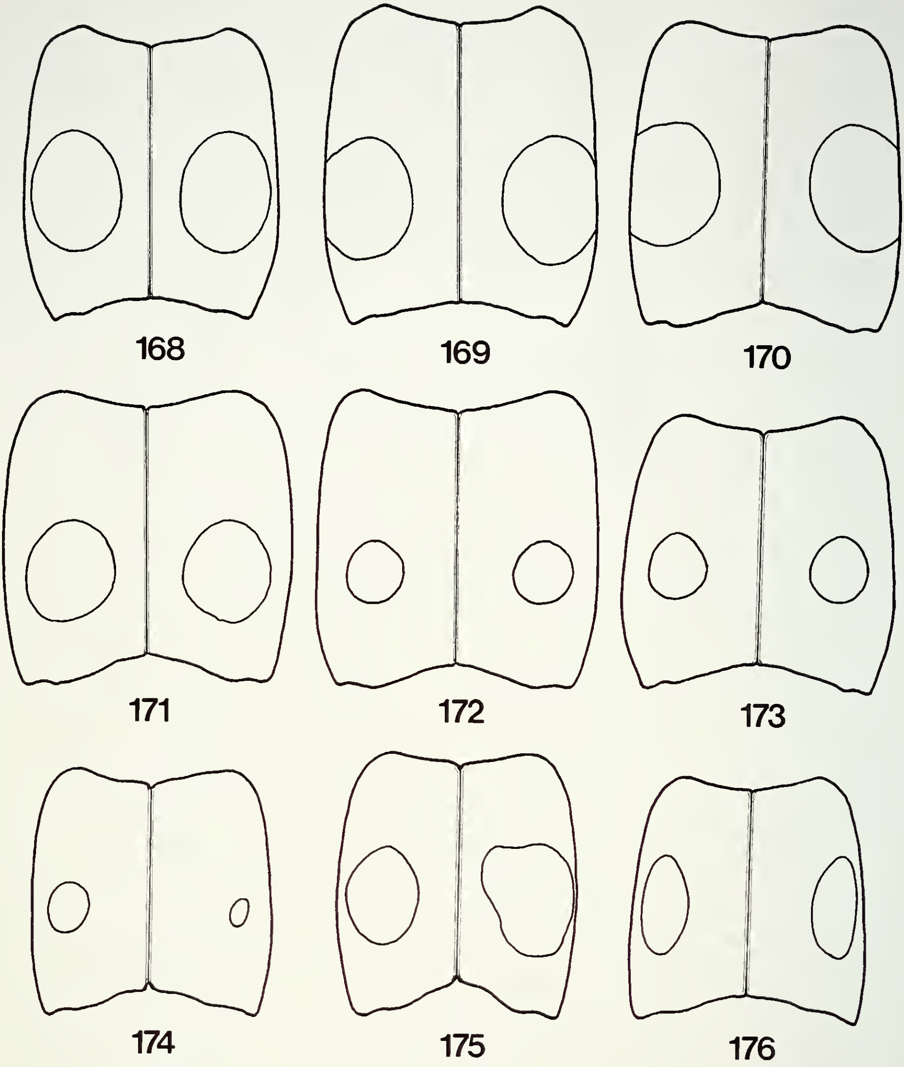
Figs 143-153

Apical portion of the aedeagus without internal structures (143-145, 147, 148). Outline of the ♀ sternite 8 (146; posterior portion: 153), outline of the posterior portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (149-152: *Dianous hummeli* Bernhauer (HT, 143, 152). *D. bashanensis* Zheng (Wulingyuan, 144, 150), *D. emeiensis* Zheng (Huaxi, 145-149), *D. andrewesi* Cameron (Naga Hills, 151), *D. yangae* sp. n. (PT, 153). Scale = 0.1 mm (143 = 144, 145, 147-152; 146 = 153).



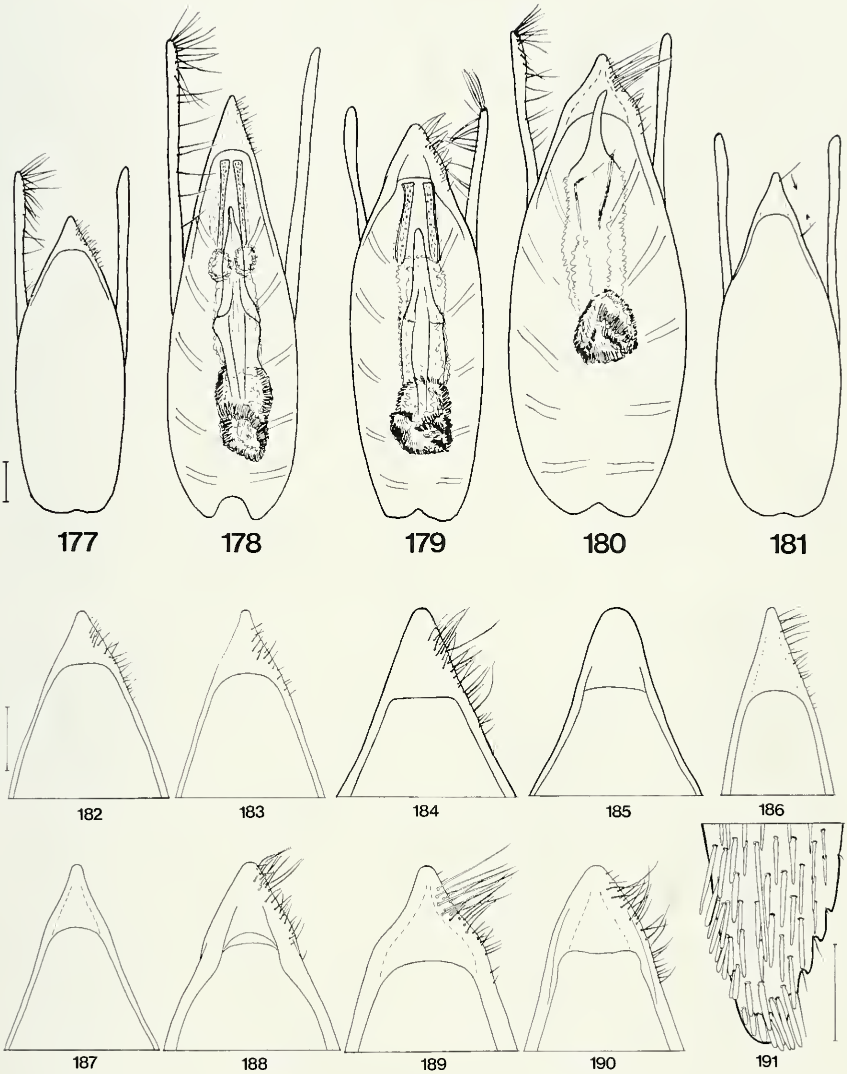
FIGS 154-167

Outline of the anterior portion of the median lobe (154-160), outline of the posterior portion of the ♂ sternite 9 (161-163), outline of the ♀ sternite 8 (164-167): *Dianous atroviolaceus* sp.n. (PTT, 154, 164), *D. bioculatus* sp.n. (PT, 155, 162, 165), *D. socius* Zheng (Eimei Shan, 156, 163, 167), *D. taiwanensis* Puthz (T 60: 157; HT: 158; T 24: 159; Alishan: 160; T 50: 161, 166). Scale = 0.1 mm (154 = 155-160; 161 = 162, 163; 164 = 165-167).



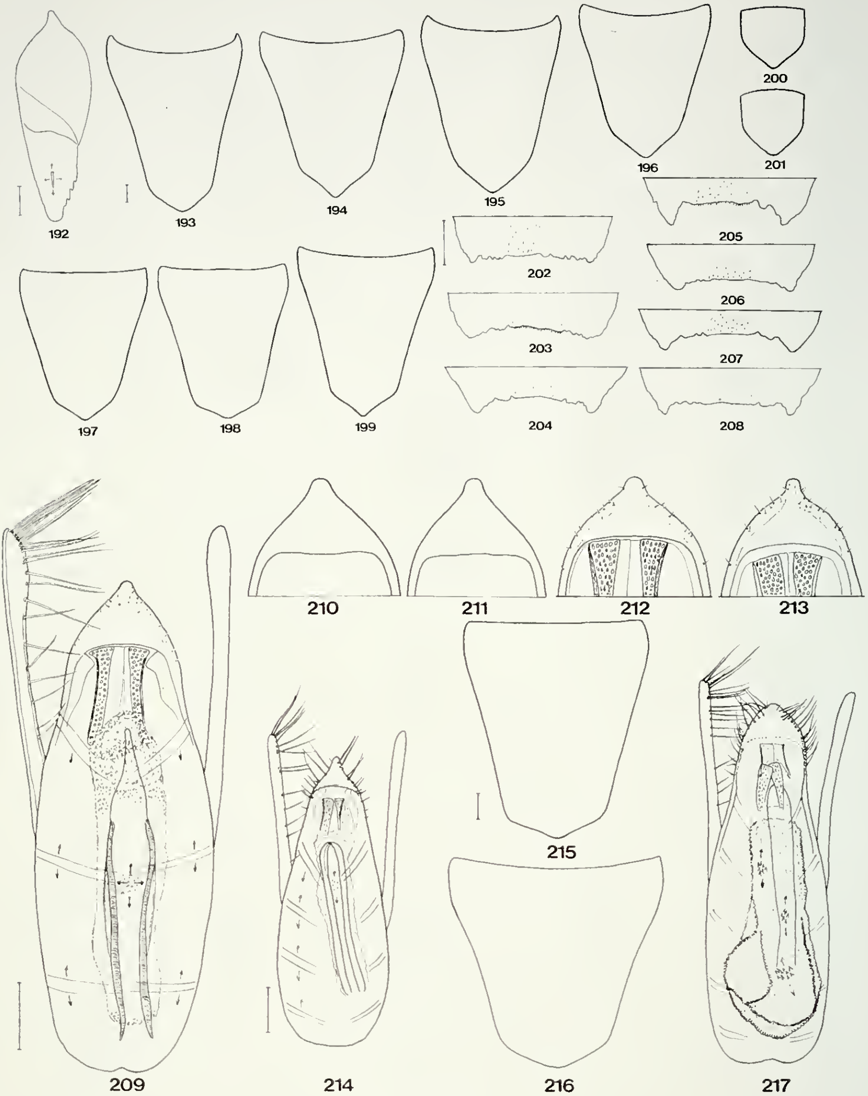
Figs 168-176

Elytra of *Dianous hainanensis* Puthz (HT, 168), *D. flavoculatus* Puthz (PT, 169), *D. strabo* Puthz (PT, 170), *S. grandistigma* sp. n. (PT, 171), *D. distigma* Champion (PT, 172), *D. suciniguttatus* sp.n. (HT, 173), *D. succininotatus* sp.n. (left and right elytron taken from 2 PTT, T 107, 174), *D. sucinigutta* sp.n. (left and right elytron taken from 2 PTT, T 24, 175), *D. electrigutta* sp.n. (PT, 176).



Figs 177-191

Figs 177-181: Ventral aspect of the aedeagus, internal sac and setae partly ommitted: *Dianous ocellatus* Cameron (PT, 177), *D. grandistigma* sp. n. (HT, 178), *D. emarginatus* Zheng (Heishui, 179), *D. ocellifer* sp. n. (HT, 180), *D. distigma* Champion (HT, 181). Scale = 0.1 mm. – Figs 182-191: Outline of the apical portion of the median lobe (ventral aspect; 182-190), posterior portion of the valvifer (191): *Dianous ocellatus* Cameron (PT: 182; Ruli: 183), *D. variegatus* sp. n. (HT, 184), *D. verticosus* Eppelsheim (setae ommitted, Burma: Irawaddi, 185), *D. grandistigma* sp.n. (HT, 186; PT, 191), *D. distigma* Champion (setae ommitted, HT, 187), *D. emarginatus* Zheng (Heishui, 188), *D. ocellifer* sp. n. (HT, 189), *D. oculatipennis* Puthz (Xishuangbanna, 190). Scale = 0.1 mm (182 = 183-190).



FIGS 192-217

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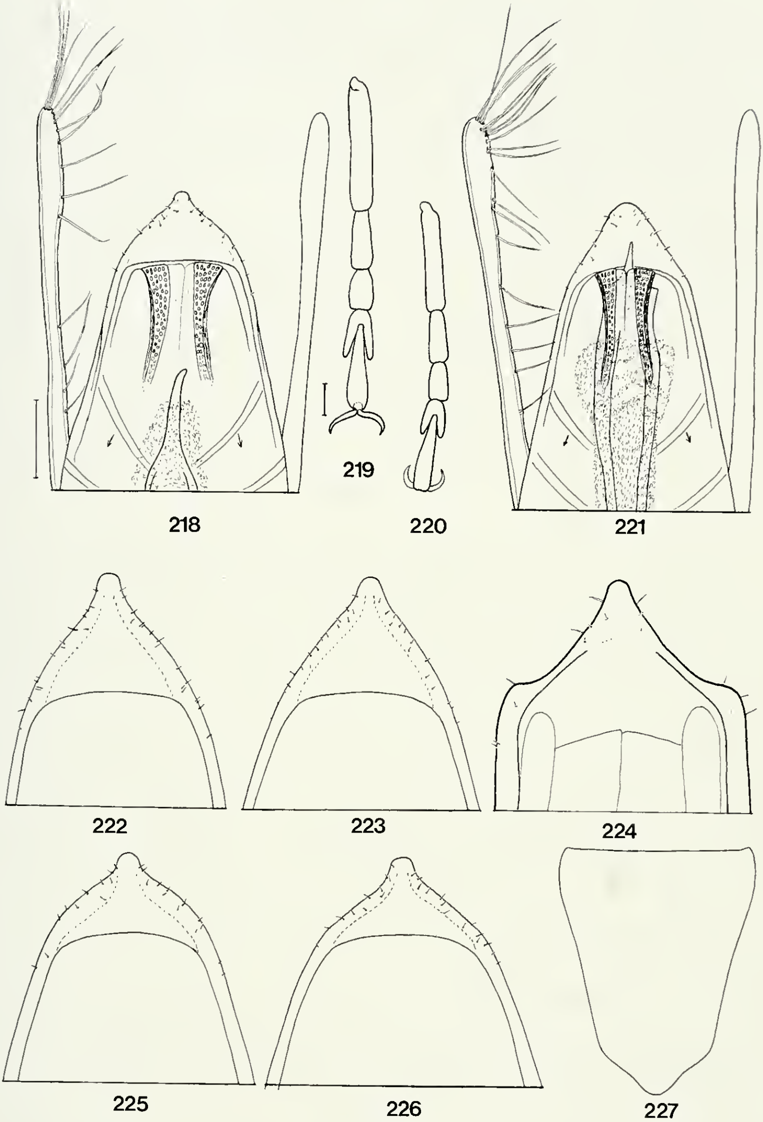

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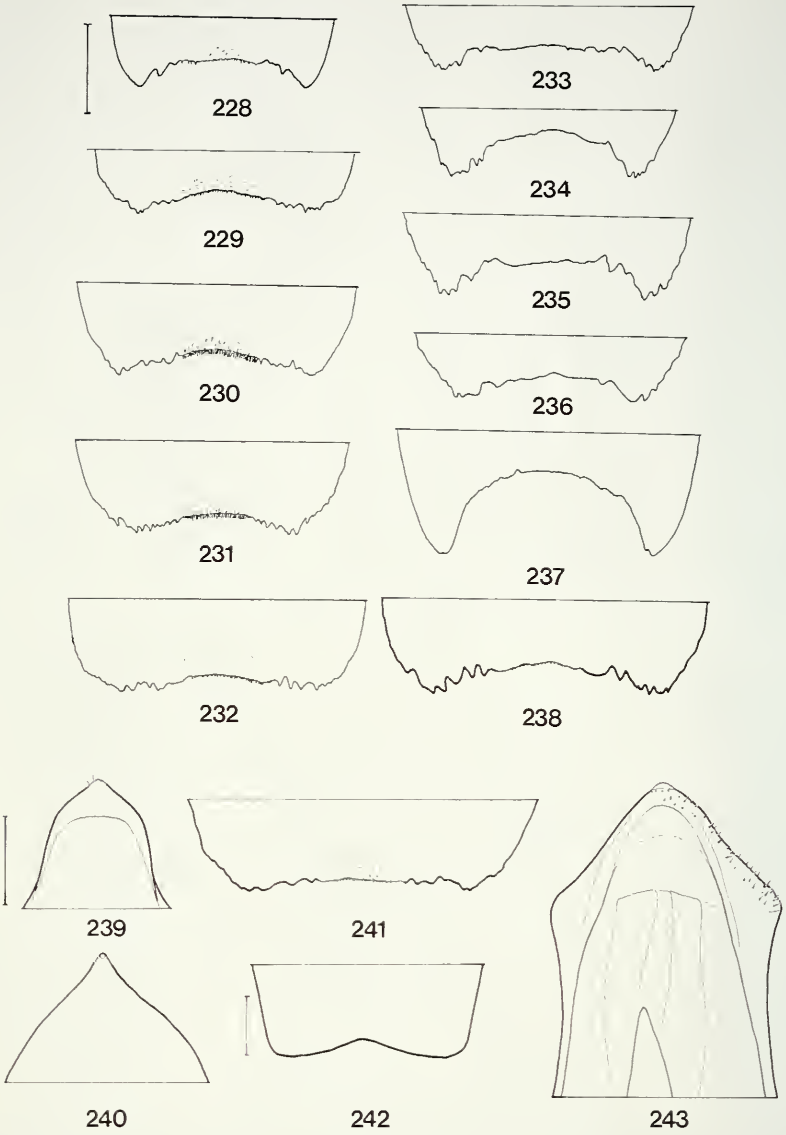

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